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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,733—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1896.

...ED 1818.

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...PENHAGEN
...RY BRANDY.
...spectable Wine Merchants, by whom
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CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
Non-poisonous. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th July,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
S.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6963	M. Delhoyo	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6264	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5267	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4713	W. J. Nantes	25th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	2nd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6963	M. De Hoyo	17th "
† THAMES	4713	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	6960	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 2 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION		2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	330	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,233	330	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 695

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,709	350	21st July 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the S.S. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 5, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4082	C. Bourden	8th August "
SALAZIE	4256	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fortnightly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Riemsy, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
Despoh Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

DADABHAI.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

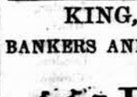
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th July 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
...S. KING & Co., LONDON.

...COOK AND SON,
...AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the election of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.
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GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, ROOM 66,
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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	2
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	1

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per maund, Rs. 6.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs,	a.
Special Invalid BRANDY, 15 years old	per doz.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur,	do. per bot.	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac, 3 Star	do. per doz.	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac, 2 Star	do. per doz.	45	8	51	0
Do. do. 1 Star	do. per doz.	39	8	44	0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE SACRIFICE OF FOOLS: AN INDIAN STORY, Rs. 4-0.
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Few readers who have once begun it will lay it down until the last page has been reached.—"Glasgow Herald."
It may be confidently predicted that this will be a popular story.—"Athenæum."

A new Indian Story by the Author of "The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib."
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The story is full of admirable character drawing. A brilliant story.—"Daily Telegraph."

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In it we are able to recognise how great a master of English letters was lost to us by Stevenson's death."—"Standard."

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Will probably survive most of his other books. It forms a powerful picture of the Papal Court and its surroundings, written on the whole from an unfriendly point of view."—"Athenæum."
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A triumph of M. Zola's talent."—"St. James's Gazette."

ADAM JOHNSTONE'S SON, Rs. 2-0.
This is Marion Crawford's latest work. The "Athenæum" says: The Story is told with great skill.

JAMES PAYN'S THE DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE DRIFFELL, Rs. 2-10.
The Story evolves through a sequence of ingeniously devised and vividly presented scenes, and the dialogue has unfailing point and wit. Its interest holds us to the end."—"Daily News."

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
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" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES

HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.

Highest Honours and Awards Received at all the World's Greatest Exhibitions.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

DON'T LOSE IT.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR
FRESH STOCK,
NOW ON WAY FROM HOME,
WE ARE SELLING AT
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES
OUR WRITING BOXES, CASH BOXES,
DEED AND PAPER BOXES,
FALL FRONTS, CUPBOARDS,
Specially made to suit the requirements of Solicitors' and Lawyers' Offices.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF
(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE,
ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

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SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Retired and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "G.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
DR. D. SOMS,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College.—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 8per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY!
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!!
LIVING PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES
IN
LIFE-SIZED REPRODUCTIONS
BY
MESSRS. LUMIERE BROTHERS
CINEMATOGRAPHE.

A few Exhibitions will be given
AT
WATSON'S HOTEL,
TO-NIGHT'S (7TH INST.,) PROGRAMME

Will be as under:—
1 Entry of Cinematographe.
2 Arrival of a Train.
3 The Sea Bath.
4 A Demolition.
5 Leaving the Factory.
6 Ladies and Soldiers on Wheels.

The Entertainments will take place at 6, 7, 9 and 10 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Right Worshipful Pro. Dist. Grand Master, E. C. M. W. Bro. J. W. Smith, Grand Master, A. S., F. L., Right Worshipful Bro. G. Owen Dunn, Depy. Dist. Grand Master, E. C., and other leading Brethren.

THURSDAY, 9TH JULY.
GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.
MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.

Assisted by Leading Local Amateurs (names to be announced later).
Doors open 8-45. To commence at 9-15, sharp.
Admission. Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co.'s.
A portion of the Proceeds of this Concert will be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS.....	Jacobs	1,716	27th July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, MADEIRA, ALGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN, SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

STEAMER FOR ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY AND PORT NATAL.

THE BOMBAY and PERSIA S-N. Co.'s S.S. NASERI, will SAIL for the above PORTS on the 13th July, 1896, from C. Shed Prince's Dock.
For Passage and Freight apply to the Undersigned, at No. 1, Ash Lane.
A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Bombay, 7th July, 1896. Managing Agent.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "GIAVA," Captain Pietro Pivandello, are informed of her arrival from Genoa on the 6th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.
THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bank will be REMOVED into its NEW BUILDINGS at Nos. 7, 8 and 9, THUMBOO CHETTY STREET, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1896, at 5 o'clock P.M.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 4th July, 1896.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1896, for making CERTAIN ADDITIONS to the Principal's Quarters and its out building, Wilson College, Chowpati, Value of work is about Rupees 7,500.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th July, 1896.

NOTICE.

LOST TWO BOND WARRANTS, No. 55 and 644 for 75 Packages marked—
S B S B
H 1422-71 and H 1023-17.
C M C M
Delivery for same stopped. Finder Rewarded on returning to—
HALLIDAY & Co.,
Sirdar's Building.

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July, 1896, at 3 P.M., to confirm the Resolutions passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 3rd July, 1896.
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJI,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Dated 6th July, 1896.

GENT'S—
SILK UMBRELLAS,
PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS;
BEST LONDON MAKE.

FINE TWILL SILK.....	Rs.	12	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	„	15	8
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EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK ...	„	21	0

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1896, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1895.
II. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of Committee of the Association for the year 1896, in accordance with Rules V and VI.
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay, 27th June, 1896.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—
Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."
Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."
Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."
Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."
Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.
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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
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ESTABLISHED 1885.
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SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,340	12 3
Deposits	„	97,19,934	10 6
Bankers Balances	„	11,780	2 0
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,569	0 9
Sundries	„	1 13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,98,569	13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,13,009	16 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,98,145	9 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,66,469	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,72,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,98,569	13 1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months at 5½ per cent. Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent. do.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
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...BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8-17s. Low water, 2-8m., 3-13s.
...riminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
...y Millowners' Association, Graham's Build..., 4 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury, who are not serving in the case under trial, need not attend at the High Court this morning, but to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mobile entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rosetta and Kapurthala entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Kohinur left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The General Secretary will give a Gospel Address to young men, at the rooms, at 8-30, to-night.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rangers' Football Club, at 5-30, this evening. All members of both clubs are requested to turn out.

SHUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of June last was 1,307, of whom 272 were new admissions, consisting of 134 males, 62 females, and 76 children, the average daily attendance being 50·27.

ROBBED BY AN ADOPTED SON.—Bhugwandas Shahadev, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and gold embroidered garments, of the collective value of Rs. 517. Complainant's adopted son, named Shanker, who has absconded since the discovery of the theft, is being sought for by the police.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).—Mails for Shanghai and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

BURGLARY IN FORT STREET.—Sorabji Manecki.i, a Parsee, residing in Fort Street, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that his shop situated in that locality, had been broken into during the previous night, the entrance having been effected by removing four bars of a window at the rear of the house, and silk sarees and silver vessels, of the aggregate value of Rs. 631-8, carried away.

A NEGLIGENT COACHMAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Vakan Purana, a coachman in the service of Chuterbhuj Khimji, was charged with driving the vehicle in a careless manner, so as to endanger human life. On Saturday morning, he drove his carriage at a fast pace, unmindful of the safety of the pedestrians. He knocked down a woman, named Nurmada, aged twenty-two, in Jugjiwan Kika Street. She sustained some injuries on the right side, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Accused was fined Rs. 15.

A PEST TO HER NEIGHBOURS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Naini, a Kamati woman of bad repute, with abusing and assaulting Lizzie, an Armenian girl, aged fifteen years. The accused had a quarrel with Lizzie's mother, and not being content with abusing her, she commenced to assault the girl. Mr. Brewin remarked that accused had often been fined for disorderly behaviour, and she had become a pest to the people living at Frere Road and Mint Road. The magistrate observed that it was no use fining the accused again, as it had produced no effect, and she was therefore sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—The heavy downpour at Verawal, which measured 11 inches during the day, breached the line the other day, necessitating transhipment of passengers and goods. The road was about two feet under water near Malia, and the carriages were immersed up to their foot boards. Twenty-three inches are registered up to-day (July 4) at Sejakpur. Heavy rain has also fallen at Porebunder, some 24 inches being measured up to date. Thirteen inches are measured at Dhorajee, and 15 at Junagadh, while at Bhavnagar over 4 inches. Heavy mists float over the "Girnar," near Junagadh, occasionally alternating with glorious sunshine. Bhavnagar wants rain just now, sowing being finished. The black clouds form a regular chain which threatens to come down at any time.—On Wednesday evening, a fitter was waylaid as he was returning home from work, and severely beaten with a stick by Mahomedan ruffians. He was taken to the Joowansingjee Hospital. Those who interfered were served in precisely the same manner. It appears that ill-feeling existed between the fitter in question and a hammerman, working in the same workshop, who, to satisfy the grudge, hired the ruffians.—The mixed train leaving Bhavnagar at 9-15 p.m., and which is due at Wadhwan at 5-39 a.m., did not arrive there (at Wadhwan) till 7 o'clock, owing to the engine having become "sick." The passengers, therefore, had to stop at Wadhwan till 3-20 p.m., the B. B. and C. I. mixed train having already started.

SUICIDE OF AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at Bhasker Lane, Funaswady, regarding the death of Sadashiv Marootee, a hawker in fruits, aged twenty-one years, residing in that locality. Deceased was adopted by his uncle as his son, and resided with him. Sadashiv was an habitual drunkard, and squandered his earnings in drink. On Saturday he had been drinking. On that day in the morning he took two rupees from his adoptive mother and went out, saying that he was going to buy some fruit. In the afternoon he returned home quite drunk, and without any fruit. He then went upstairs to his mother, Kumlee, and asked for four annas, threatening at the same time that if she did not comply with his demand, he would throw himself into the well, close by the house. The mother declined to give him the money, whereupon Sadashiv went out and sat on the parapet wall of the well. Kumlee went to him, and brought him into the house. The man again went to the well, and he was again taken into the house by Kumlee. On this second occasion Kumlee told him that if he took his food first, she would give him the money, and she went into the kitchen to bring some food. In the meantime deceased went to the well and jumped in. Kumlee came out of the kitchen, and finding the man deceased had disappeared, went to the well and saw him struggling in the water. When she raised an alarm, a lot of women turned up, but no man was available. Kumlee at once brought a rope, and threw it to deceased, but he sank and never came to the surface of the water again. The police dragged the well, and recovered the body of the deceased in about half-an-hour, there being no external marks of violence on it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RECOGNITION SERVICE.—There was a very large congregation at the Baptist Church, Belassis Road, Byculla, on Sunday evening, on the occasion of the formal public recognition of Mr. F. W. Adams as a Baptist Minister. Mr. Adams has for three years been a travelling agent of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Rajputana, and will continue his work in that capacity. Mr. Adams having read the declaration of beliefs, which is generally used on these occasions, the Rev. H. E. Barrell, the pastor of the Church, read a portion of St. Paul's second Epistle to Timothy, and based thereon a charge to Mr. Adams. He pointed out that he was by that service formally identifying himself with the ministry of a denomination which had throughout its existence been in the forefront in the battle for religious liberty. While making no pretensions to Apostolic succession, in the sense that that phrase was now understood, their denomination did claim to preach and maintain in their entirety the doctrines of Christ and his Apostles, and to conform to the scriptural methods of the two divinely appointed ordinances of the Church. He urged on the candidate the necessity for a firm and unswerving adherence both in preaching and in practice to the faith once delivered to the Saints, and to be cautious in the acceptance of novel theories. The claims upon a minister's time and thought were great, but he must never allow attendance at Committee meetings, and other outside occupations, to unduly trench upon the time that he must give to the study of the Word and in communion with God. After further exhortations, Mr. Barrell concluded his charge, and taking Mr. Adams by the hand formally recognised him as a Baptist Minister. The Rev. C. Newcomb and the Rev. Isaac Row, the local secretary of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, were present, and assisted at the ceremony. The former offered prayer, and the latter gave a brief address, in which he pointed out the importance of the work of the Society's agents in preaching to Europeans and Eurasians in scattered districts, where other means of hearing the Gospel proclaimed were extremely limited or did not exist at all.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN DISMISSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bheewa Vithoo, a mill-hand, and his wife, Krishni, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in obedience to summonses taken out against them by one Ladoo Dhakoo, also a mill-hand, charging them with having enticed away his wife Isboda, for immoral purposes. There was another accused Soma, but he was not served with a summon

The story of the prosecution was that complainant was married to Isboda in his native country about ten years ago. In Bombay complainant's wife Isboda and the second accused Krishni worked in the same mill. About the beginning of April last, while the mill-hands were leaving the mill premises, the accused Krishni persuaded Isboda to accompany her to see a sick relative, instead of which she took her to the house of the first accused, where, it was alleged, she was locked up in a room. Her ornaments, worth about Rs. 30, were said to have been forcibly removed from her person, and subsequently pledged with several Marwarees. Mr. Salmon, on behalf of accused, argued that it was absurd to suppose that a woman like the second accused would go about procuring women for her husband. It was the accused Soma, who was not brought before the court, who had enticed away the complainant's wife. He was not served with a summons, as the complainant had assaulted him severely and cut his head open, and so he was afraid of the consequences. The woman Isboda had also endeavoured to screen him, as he was her old paramour, and hence she laid all the blame on the accused. As regards the ornaments, Mr. Salmon said that the Marwarees' books of account would show that they were pledged in the name of the woman Isboda. The magistrate, in acquitting the accused, remarked that he believed that the woman was enticed away by the accused Soma, who was not served with a summons, and though the accused kept them in their house for a night, they had no reason to believe that the woman was enticed away. Besides, a legal marriage between complainant and Isboda was not established by the prosecution.

SANDSTONE QUARRIES AT MAHIM.

THE following representation has been addressed by the rate-payers of Mahim to Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned rate-payers and residents of Lower Mahim, respectfully beg to submit the following facts in connection with the quarrying of sandstone in Mahim and to request you to place our grievances before the Corporation for due consideration at the time when the matter of quarrying sandstone for Tramway purposes in Mahim district is proposed. We are surprised to see that the Standing Committee, at the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, have at the last week's meeting sanctioned the quarrying of sandstone for the purposes of Tramway from Mahim district on certain conditions in contravention to their former resolution whereby the quarrying of sandstone from within the limits of Bombay was prohibited. We fail to understand why the Standing Committee should adopt this procedure, when at present a large quantity of sandstone is supplied to the Municipality for the roads from outside Bombay. The quantity of sandstone required to meet the demand of Tramway during the year is certainly inconsiderable compared to that utilized by the Municipality every year. We beg to bring to the notice of the Corporation that we have suffered much by the quarrying operations of the contractors in former years in this locality. Some of the oarts excavated are still unreclaimed. They are large reservoirs for stagnant water, the exhalation from these tanks causing great harm to the health of the residents. We have now and again preferred our complaint to the Municipality regarding these dirty holes, and the result is not satisfactory. The owners of the said quarryholes do not care to fill up the holes even if they are summoned by the Municipality to do so. They pay the trifling fine in the police court and then remain quiet. Lately one of the contractors, Teju Kaya and Company, at our representation was fined by the magistrate Mr. Hamilton, one of the members of the Corporation, for excavating an oart in the heart of Agar Village, and was stopped from digging the oart any further. However, the quarry hole dug up by him has not yet been reclaimed, notwithstanding our complaint in the matter to the Health Officer in May last. We fear the facility given by the Municipality to the Tramway Company to excavate sandstone in Mahim will be a plea for other contractors to come forward for the same purpose, and there will be a repetition of the state of affairs as before. Under the above circumstances we trust the Corporation will not confirm the action of the Standing Committee by allowing the quarrying of sandstone inMahim for the use of theTramway Company, and also see that the existing quarry-holes are reclaimed at once with sweet earth.—We remain, &c.,

BOWANISHUNKER DADARKAR, L.M. & S.,
and others.

The following notice of motion, dated 28th ultimo, was given by Dr. D. A. D'Monte, a member of the Municipal Corporation: "That the Corporation do not approve of permission being granted to the Bombay Tramway Company to excavate sandstone from the Mahim District. That the Standing Committee be requested to adhere to their previous resolution on the subject of the quarrying of sandstone at Mahim."

SMALL FIRMS WITH BIG TITLES.

THERE is unquestionably a good deal of swindling going on in India by small firms, generally under big titles, who having no capital and no fixtures, are ready to desolve and decamp the moment the alarm is given. Such people rely chiefly on distance. They will take care not to deal with customers close by, but discriminating among their correspondents they can choose victims afar off with a pretty good chance that they will get to all the trouble and expense of a lawsuit against a firm which they probably find out too late to be made of straw. Some few years ago a firm started in Bombay, with imposing advertisement, as naturalists and skin curers. They must have dealt honestly with their Bombay constituents of course, if they had any; but when distant sportsmen sent them valuable skins they eventually got worthless ones, if any back. Exposed in the "Pioneer," the firm at first threatened libel proceedings, and then decamped incontinently from Bombay. That noble animal the horse is constantly turned to account by these long distance operators. A horse is advertised, say at Lucknow, with a plausible story suggested to explain how such a magnificent animal comes to be sold at so great a sacrifice. That horse is not meant for local consumption, but sooner or later somebody from distance will feelthat he cannot let the opportunity slip,and then he is done for.By the time he comes to remonstrate there will probable be "no one of that name known" at the address to which he sent his cheque. Of course, there must be a clue which could easily be followed up by the police, but as a matter of fact the victim generally accepts the consequences of his rashness. If he is found to be in earnest about his rights the sellers offer restitution, take back the valuable charger or poto pony as the case may be, and refund the money Experience proves that after having had all the trouble of saving himself the victim will be glad enough to drop the business, for in all the years this game has gone on we have never known a case to be taken into the criminal courts. Another plan is to start a paper with an attractive prospectus, get in some subscriptions and then disappear. The most successful instance of this was a photographic journal started at Allahabad, which put out a number or two and then ceased. We have received inquiries from subscribers in the United States, asking what had become of this magazine, so the profit made by the ingenious operator should have been considerable. The process is practically ferfectly safe, for each individual subscriber has only lost a few rupees, and is very unlikely to expend a great many more in the thankless business of a prosecution. As for the police they may be trusted never to trouble about cases of this kind. Just at present the direction in which the public should look out for frauds is in the matter of bicycles. The cycling boom, there is good reason to believe, has already attracted the sharper in the Presidency towns. Cycles are sold out as fast as they arrive, and we fancy that some of the firms, perfectly honest as to their actual dealing, who send out imposing circulars depicting a vast variety of high-class machines would be puzzled to produce out of stock a quarter of the articles they advertise. Such an unusual state of things, when customers are hunting for vendors, offers great opportunities for the sharpers, and, in spite of all precaution, the value-payable post lends itself to the doings of these gentry. A person up-country, a soldier, say, or a guard, writes down to Bombay for a machine when he wished for package arrives, that represents perhaps the savings of many months, it may be found to contain a bicycle of obviously inferior make, or a second-hand one, or even, as in one case we know of, a battered old tricycle. What is he to do? If returned by V. P. P., the tenders will probably simply refuse to take delivery. They have got his money and have made sufficient profit thereby not to care what becomes of the machine. They also know their men, and know that the institution of a suit in Bombay, even if he can go down there, will cost him another two hundred rupees, and that he is not likely to throw away more money after what he has lost. If proceedings should be instituted they can still say that they refused to take the article back because it was not returned in the same state as sent out. In the case of the tricycle mentioned above, there was a spoke missing in one wheel. It is easy to see the meaning of the missing spokes in the contingency of the case coming before a court In any case we would warn the up-country bicyclist to be most careful just now not to deal with any firms, but those of old well-established reputation, whose names are a guarantee in themselves: or if they will be attracted by the cheaper prices of bazaar houses to be careful neither to pay in advance nor to accept delivery if the sellers insist on sending by value-payable post, as they are sure to do if the article is a fraud, in spite of instructions to the contrary.—"Pioneer."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and lenantly unitying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores

KATHIAWAR STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDIDOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request you to make room for the following in your influential paper.

When an Educational Conference has just concluded its deliberations at Verawal, and one of your correspondents has ventilated the grievances of matriculated school-masters in Sind, it is but natural that I wish to bring to light some of the grievances of matriculated school-masters in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Sir A. Grant, as Director of Public Instruction, ordered in the year 1864 a directory of the Educational Department to be drawn up with a view "to facilitate a comparison of the claims of different persons for any appointment that may be vacant, and lead the way to further organization and order by pointing out anomalies, where they exist, in pay or position."

But it was left to others to see that the objects aimed at by him were realized. On a reference to a recent directory one would be struck with the appointment of fresh men of equal qualifications to places so widely differing in pay and position. One matriculate, for instance, may be found appointed to a post worth Rs. 15 and another to Rs. 50. But the irregularity as regards first appointments does not stand alone. There is a greater and graver irregularity. Supersession of matriculates already in service by men fresh from college is not infrequent. High examinations may qualify for higher studies, but experience of teaching and class management acquired after a length of service in the department is no mean qualification. In every profession experience has its own value. How can the Educational Department then afford to undervalue and even disregard experience it is difficult to conjecture. But what I am here concerned with is not the undervaluing of experience, but the neglect of adequate—even partial—reward for experience. Matriculates of ten to fifteen years' standing may be found serving for Rs.25 to 35. In these hard times, when necessaries of life are so dear, it is really very difficult to maintain a growing family with Rs. 25, or even Rs. 35, not to speak of decency.

Now, let us see whether the matriculates are made to suffer in pay for their own incapacity, or are the victims of a faulty system. If they are given charge of High School standards and found unfit, they have none to blame but themselves. But in a majority of cases they are not even given a chance to show that they have, by continued study and experience, qualified themselves efficiently to work in higher standards. While there are many who, knowing that they are destined only for the lower standards, allow their faculties to rust and rot. But I can point out, if required, a number of matriculates serving in High Schools and the Inspectorial line quite to the satisfaction of their superiors and equally in competition with collegians. Of course, they are men of a length of service but the later matriculates can also work as, if not more, efficiently if they are encouraged by equal prospects of promotion with collegians on condition of their showing efficient work. Not only are they superseded in High School standards but also in Middle School head-masterships and Deputy Inspectorships, for both of which they are proved able and efficient in every respect. But the injustice reaches its climax, when matriculates of long standing are superseded, not by the so-called men of higher qualifications, but by fresh men of equal merits.

And what is the result of such supersession? Nothing but discontent and neglect of duty. Many able matriculates accept service in the Educational Department only as a stepping stone, and seek employment in the Revenue Department or study for the Pleader's examination during the period of their probation, because in the Revenue and Judicial departments they can compete with collegians under the same conditions after passing the departmental examinations, efficiency of work being the only qualification for promotion. But there are no unnatural barriers thrown in the way of able matriculates in the Revenue and Judicial departments, upon which depend the prestige and stability of the British Government, why should the Educational Department alone have barred the prospects of its matriculate employes it is difficult to comprehend. Such barriers are sure to result in loss to the Educational Department of the services of able matriculates in future as they have done in the past. If, on the contrary, these be thrown aside, and efficiency of work regarded as sufficient qualification for promotion, the Department can guarantee reward to the old employees and attraction for the new.

There remains but one point to which I should briefly allude. Schools have been handed over to Local Municipal Boards and Native States. Some of them are hardly in a position to maintain efficiently even one Middle School. It would be a wonder if these could spend after education just enough to stimulate work and efficiency. Worse than all, the Depatment has, by putting a stop to interchanges, and making so many units in the place of a harmonious whole, marred the prospects of many promising young men. Cannot some of the forward Municipalities,such as Ahmedabad and Surat,and the enlightened Chiefs, as of Bhavnagar and Junagadh, by providing annual promotions by grade as at Baroda, earn the blessings of the dumb and the needy of the noble profession? Cannot the present Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspector of Kathiawar, both men of strong common sense, take into their consideration the evils complained of and find out means to remedy them?

To sum up: (1) Fresh men of equal qualifications may be made to commence, as far as possible, with equal salary; (2) efficiency of work and length of service be regarded as fit qualifications for promotion; and (3) interchanges be allowed or annual promotions fixed.—Yours, &c.,

M.

THE INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. E. J. Waring edited the Indian Pharmacopœia, assisted by a Committee appointed for the purpose, as late as 1868. Nearly three decades have rolled, but no effort has been made by the Indian Government to get it revised and enlarged. In the teeth of the many, many new inventions of this wonderful nineteenth century, a revised edition with official and non-officinal drugs is necessary, and sadly required, rather than wasting money on the unworthy Afgaan Border. It is a pity that no medical union or papers have drawn the attention of the Government, whofinds money for feeding Kabulis, and maintaining risky expeditions, to the needs of India. A Committee for the indigenous drugs of India was appointed at the [Calcutta]Medical Stores some months ago, the result or report of which we do not know. To revise a Pharmacopœia will of course not bring down desired territories, but in doing it there lies an important question of life and death. Many modern practitioners have lost faith in the present, but old pharmacopœia, and its preparations are rarely used at their private dispensaries or practice. Many preparations have gone changed, and considering all this it will be a boon and a worthy expenditure for the public and the medical faculty if the Government sees it convenient, nay important, to revise the Indian Pharmacopœia, and to add to it many Indian remedies which have proved superior to and cheaper than the foreign with the assistance of some far-famed Indian medical practitioners, official and non-official. A small committee for every province in the beginning, and then a selected committee from the same, will do much good and cost little. I hope the Surgeon-General will move the Government and by a lasting obligation upon the sufferers and practitioners. The Medical Union or Grant Medical College Society of Bombay will see it good to stir up this question, which is not an unimportant one.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROSJI D. DESAI,
Navsari, July 4. Medical Practitioner.

COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or your readers be good enough to inform me why the difference is made in the subordinate department, between the Locomotive and Traffic department of the G. I. P. Railway, in respect to the Exchange Compensation? The former are in receipt of 15 per cent. on their pay, while the latter are only in receipt of 7½ per cent. Surely, the market values of these men are alike to have access to the Exchange compensation, and why they have drawn a line is a query.—Yous, &c.,

Igatpuri, July 3. A GUARD.

M. AUBERT, the French Consul-General in the Transvaal, reporting on the economic situation of that country, says the prosperity the South African Republic had enjoyed for several previous years went on increasing during 1895. He says the imports last year amounted to 245,407,600f. and declares that French commerce is making progress in the country. The Consul adds that in the whole of the Witwaterarand the mines employ only 6,524 Europeans, and 45,287 negroes; while in the Heidelberg district there are, in the mines, 148 Europeans, and 1408 negroes. Basutoland, Swaziland, Zululand, the Transvaal, and the Portuguese Colonies on the coast, with their population of several million individuals, could furnish the 50,000 negroes required for the mines, without having to import coolies from China or India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cruain ofthing teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhaichandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Major H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

The question of appointment of an Auditor in place of Mr. Adam Smith, deceased, being brought forward as an "urgent business," Dr. Bhalchundra proposed to adopt and record the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into and report in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner on the qualifications of all applicants for the post of Auditor, and to select from amongst them for recommendation for appointment those whom they considered most eligible. The report of the Committee was as under:—

The Committee of the Corporation appointed having, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, gone carefully through the twenty-one applications received for the appointment of Auditor, are of opinion that the following gentlemen are the most eligible for selection, and they unanimously recommend the appointment of Mr. Adam Thomson:—

(1) Mr. Adam Thomson.
(2) " Dinnanath Harichandra.
(3) " R. Flanagan.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.
ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.
S. REBSCH.
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
C. T. BURKE.

I regret owing to sickness I have been unable to attend any of the meetings, and am, therefore, not in a position to give any opinion.

NOWROJI N. WADIA.

3rd July 1896.

I am sorry I was unable to attend the meeting at which the qualifications of the various applicants were considered and discussed. I have, however, subsequently gone through the papers, and agree with the recommendation contained in the above report.

ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.

4th July 1896.

Dr. Bhalchandra also proposed that, as recommended by the Committee, Mr. Adam Thomson be appointed Auditor of the Municipality, vice the late Mr. Adam Smith. He said that the Committee went into several applications, there being twenty-one in all. By a process of elimination and selection the Committee unanimously resolved to recommend the three gentlemen, viz., Messrs Adam Thomson, Dinanath Harichandra, and R. Flanagan, as being most eligible for the post. It was indeed very unfortunate that the late Mr. Adam Smith, who had been appointed an auditor only recently, was not spared long to the Municipality, for if he had been, the Corporation would have had the benefit of his great experience and knowledge as an accountant. As it was, Mr. Adam Smith had proved an excellent auditor. Mr. Adam Thomson, who had had a long experience as an accountant in Government service, and who possessed the highest testimonials as such, had been recommended by the Committee as the most eligible candidate, and he hoped the Corporation would appoint him.

Mr. Badrudin Bin Addulla Kur seconded the motion.

Mr. Shroff remarked the report was a very meagre onein asmuch as it did not set forth the individual merits of the different candidates to enable the Corporation to come to a definite conclusion. The Corporation was left in the dark on the subject. It was indeed very strange that the gentleman who stood second in order of merit on the previous occasion, when the vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Moos, should again stand second on the present occasion. It must be inferred that he must be possessed of some exceptional qualifications. In the absence of any special recommendation being made in the report about the first candidate, who had been employed in the Commissariat Department, he as such could not have superior claims to the second gentleman, who had vast and varied experience in the Public Works Department, which was on all fours with the Municipality. Mr. Shroff thought that Mr. Dinnanath to all intents and purposes had a better claim, and he should be appointed in place of Mr. Adam Smith.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath endorsed the views of Mr. Shroff, and proposed an amendment to the effect that Mr. Dinnanath Harichandra be elected an auditor in place of Mr. Adam Smith.

Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. N. Katrak observed that the limit of remuneration to be paid to the Municipal auditors was Rs. 5,000 to each, and left it to the Corporation if they would agree to pay the same remuneration to the new auditor, as was given by them to their old auditor, who was receiving the maximum after a service of over twenty years.

Professor O. V. Muller pointed out that Mr. Adam Thomson held the same appointments as the late Mr. Adam Smith, and, therefore, he could not understand the argument advanced by Mr. Shroff that Mr. Thomson being connected with the Commissariat, he was, therefore, not more eligible than the one connected with the Public Works Department. After occupying the various offices held by Mr. Adam Smith, Mr. Adam Thomson had become head of Military Accounts. Again, it was urged that Mr. Dinnanath stood second on the list twice. But to stand second twice did not constitute in itself a claim to the first place. On both occasions the Committee found a better candidate, and preference was given to qualifications over special pleadings on the part of the advocates of the candidates.

Mr. Bomanji Master had great respect for the Committee, who had given them a choice of selection, b it Mr. Dinnanath possessed the highest testimonials as an accountant. He was not aware why the Committee recommended Mr. Adam Thomson in place of the other Adam (Smith). (Laughter.) It might be that the recommendation was due to similarity of names. (Laughter.) But in the absence of any other recommendation, he would vote for Mr. Dinnanath.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that, after a matured deliberation, the Corporation had appointed a representative Committee the duty of considering the applications and selecting the best men for the vacancy, and he seriously asked if under the circumstances it would now be justified, unless they had some very strong and cogent reasons for disregarding the recommendation of the Committee. He trusted that the Corporation in no way would disregard the recommendation for Mr. Adam Thomson, whom the Committee considered the most eligible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. T. Burke said that he knew both candidates. Mr. Dinnanath, he admitted, was an excellent man, but Mr. Adam Thomson, having superior qualifications, was placed at the top of the list.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal averred that, after a careful process of elimination, the Committee found Mr. Adam Thomson to be the most eligible candidate, and accordingly recommended him for the place.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that on this as well as the last occasion the Corporation had delegated their duty to a committee, thus suspending their own judgment. The Corporation asked the committee—only a small portion of their body—to perform the duty which the Corporation were bound to perform themselves. Instead of exercising their own judgment, the Corporation suspended it, and delegated their duty to a committee on which there were two doctors, two engineers, and the rest non-professional members of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out that Mr. Dharamsi was on the Committee.

Mr. Hamilton rejoined that he was not present at the Committee meeting, and he knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Mehta asked if Mr. Wacha was not a good hand at matters relating to accounts.

Mr. Hamilton: I say Mr. Wacha knows much less of accounts than anybody else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta was sorry to find Mr. Wacha was not present to answer for himself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hamilton remarked that Mr. Wacha had made a cheap reputation by saying that Municipal finances were going to the dogs. (Loud laughter.) Now, in another breadth, he was saying that the Municipality was in a very prosperous condition, so far as their finances were concerned. The committee not being qualified to form an opinion on the matter, Mr. Hamilton would not vote for any of the gentlemen proposed by the committee.

Mr. Shroff remarked that it was unfair to give Rs. 5,000 per year—the maximum remuneration—to the new auditor.

Mr. Mehta raising a point of order, the President ruled that Mr. Shroff's remarks must be confined, to the amendment alone.

Dr. Bhalchandra having replied on the debate, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried by 23 to 7 votes.

PUNKHAS IN THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in accordance with a notice, moved "That the Municipal Hall for meetings of the Corporation be provided with a system of punkhas, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the necessary measures for so doing." He said that members must be cognisant of the fact that excepting a few days in the cold season they felt the heat immensely in the hall, the more so in the hot season. They must all have felt the necessity of providing the hall with punkhas at once, the only objection that was brought forward against it being that the æsthetic effects of the hall would to a certain extent be spoilt. But by experience they must have come to the conclusion that æsthetic effect to some extent must be sacrificed in favour of the convenience of the members, who, Mr. Hamilton would agree, with him, would have more beneficial influences brought to bear upon them and be able to do their work with greater judicial calmness and fairness if their heads were kept cool by the sweeping of the punkahs over them. (Laughter and Applause.)

Mr. Cotton seconded the proposition.

Mr. Master suggested that they must make themselves quite sure that the punkhas would not interfere with the acoustic properties, which were already so bad. He warned the House that their hearing should not be impaired. (Laughter.) If it was so, the money would be wasted.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that he had brought forward a similar motion four years ago, but then the Corporation were not in a mood to carry out his recommendation. Now that the resolution was brought forward by Mr. Mehta, there was every likelihood of its being carried. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The motion was put to vote, and carried.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND.

The Corporation considered letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 3885, dated 29th May 1896, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer, on certain conditions, of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha and Co., for the purchase, at the rate of Rs. 5-8-0 per square yard, of a piece of Municipal land in the vicinity of the Sunderdas Mill, at Gilder Street, admeasuring 3,000·24 square yards.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that the offer be accepted.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved an amendment that the land be sold by public auction.

Mr. Mehta moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for report to be brought before the Corporation at the next adjourned meeting.

On a division both amendments were lost, and the motion was carried.

LAND IN AGRIPADA DISTRICT.

The next business was a letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 4586, dated 10th June 1896, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase of 34 square yards of land, at Ripon Road, shown in yellow colour on the tracing submitted, for one of the proposed roads in the Agripada district, the property of Messrs. Kadur Gulam Rassool, Kalu Gulam Rassool, and Bana Gulam Rassool, at a cost of Rs. 3,248-12-0, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, and plus all charges for preparing, stamping and registering the conveyance by the Municipal solicitors. The charges to be met from the balance of the allotment for roads and streets in Agripada and elsewhere.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved for the necessary sanction.

Mr. Unwalla proposed an amendment that the land be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was agreed to.

THE MARKET IN MANDVIE WARD.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, it was resolved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report, in consultation with the Health Officer, on the public and private market accommodation in the Mandvie Ward; (2) on the desirability of building a public vegetable and fruit market to meet the requirements of the large Hindu population in the district."

HIGH RATE OF MORTALITY.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, it was resolved "That the Committee appointed to report on the re-organization of the Health Department be requested to institute an inquiry into the causes and conditions affecting the high rate of mortality in the City, as far it might lie within the scope of the Committee, and to submit a report suggesting such remedies as in their opinion are likely to keep the death-rate at a minimum."

IMPROVEMENT IN DONGREE STREET.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, it was resolved "That the Commissioner be requested to report what improvements he would suggest with a view to prevent the large number of accidents which occur at the junction of Dongree Street and Musjid Bunder Bridge, and to submit an estimate of such improvements."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J A Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and 67 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachee (3rd July), brought a general cargo and 73 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1464 tons, Captain J G Metcalfe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain J S Naib, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th June) with a cargo of 4,635 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Captain W Reising, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (23rd May), with a general cargo and coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,080 tons, Captain C

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

WE give below our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movements of Cotton, no further commercial or financial telegrams having come to hand through Reuter with later news than that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	5,000	4,000	9,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	3,000	5,000	10,000
" " Continent	9,000	9,036	15,030
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,144,000	7,889,000	5,842,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,193,000	3,400,000	2,813,000
" " to Continent do.	2,197,000	3,177,000	2,253,000
" Stock in the Ports	....	404,000	301,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,010,000	3,221,7..0	2,717,280
" " Surats	259,000	216,680	260,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	844,030	1,561,910	1,372,583
" London	5,000	9,000	8,000
American Afloat	23,100	35,000	32,000
East Indian "	12,000	24,000	17,000
Total	884,000	1,629,910	1,429,580
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	3 23-32d.	4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-32d.	3d.	3 3-16d.
Difference	27-32d.	23-32d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,03,452
" " Branches	Dec.	"	5,63,663
Other "	Inc.	"	21,60,794
Government Securities	Inc.	"	2,88,004
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.		
Loans "	Inc.	"	6,50,359
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	15,81,828
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,02,442
Cash	Inc.	"	29,63,461

An increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank to about the same extent as was shown last Monday, say of 29½ lakhs, at 266½ lakhs, is disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, the result of a further falling off in the trade demand for Money. Supplies have not been abundant, but they have been more than needed, and an analysis of the present Return gives a net decrease in trade requirements of nearly 31 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 36 lakhs in the week preceding, a further large addition to Private Deposits and a considerable decrease in Bills Discounted in this Return having been counterbalanced to the extent of 6½ lakhs by an increase in Loans. In Government Deposits there was last week a net decrease of some 4½ lakhs.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been reported to-day, in this market (chiefly for account of the Mills again) and the feeling was steady, with prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 400 bales, consisting of 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 173, and Khandwa, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken 1,450 bales, made up of 300 Bengal, at Rs. 156-65, 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 162; and Karanja, at Rs. 180; 400 Khangaum, at Rs. 170-80; 150 Khandwa, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 161; and Damargaum, at Rs. 180 per candy.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts, to hand this morning, advise but a slight rainfall over the whole of the Cotton area since the date of our last report, the fall, in all the circles, with the exception of Cawnpore and Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where it was 1¼ inch, and 1¼ inch, respectively, not having reached one inch in any district, and more rain was needed generally.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone with only a small business passing, prices remaining unchanged as follows :—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-11-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-6-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-6-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-13-0	"

SEEDS.—A decline of a half to one anna per cwt. has taken place to-day in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, the tone of the market having been quiet and the amount of business small. We quote at closing :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat.	" 7-4-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-2-0 to " 6-5-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0 to " 43-0-0	per cdy.
Do Mixed	" 39-8-0 to " 40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,664 bales.
Wheat	2,749 cwts.
Linseed	4,293 "
Rapeseed	6,498 "
Poppyseed	952 "
Groundnuts	728 "
Castorseed	600 "

FREIGHTS are dull, with quotations nominally unchanged; but with no business passing to test quotations.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates strengthened during the day to the extent of 1-32d.; but hardly any business was reported, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2½d.	"
Francs do.	1'49½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 1-8 for Money and 109 for Account and remained all day at these rates in a quiet market, closing on the same level in both positions.

SHARES have been lifeless. We note a decline of Rs. 15 in Maneckjee N. Petit Mills shares; of Rs. 5 in Sun; of Rs. 2½ each in David and Standard; of Rs. 2 in Anglo-India; an advance of Rs. 15 in Indo-China; and of Rs. 5, in Oriental; In presses New Indian are Rs. 2½ lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 4th July, compared with the Statement of 27th June, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 27. Rs.	July 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	54,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,98,941	59,03,393
Do. do. at Branches	30,63,480	24,99,817
Other Deposits	3,93,72,325	4,15,33,049
Post Bills	5,704	5,704
Credits, undrawn	32,95,300	34,51,476
Rs.	6,67,40,150	6,87,93,479
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,47,440	84,31,444
Other authorised Securities	42,03,720	42,03,720
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,86,752	74,85,927
Loans do. do. do.	89,05,307	93,55,566
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,30,55,161	1,14,73,231
Dead Stock	4,03,456	4,03,457
Stamps and Stationery	18,710	15,299
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	7,15,365	6,12,823
Cash	2,37,08,609	2,66,71,970
Rs.	6,67,40,150	6,87,93,479

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th July, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	7	20 p.m.	10	33
Teheran	5	2	44 p.m.	...	22
Suez	6	2	50 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th July, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	4
" Karachi	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	28	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MORPHETT.—July 4, at St Thome, Madras, Mary Powys, daughter of the late Captain Mare Morphett, late 57th Foot, and Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1896.

THE third annual volume of "Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India" has now been issued, and is even more complete than either of its predecessors, as a new section is given showing for twenty years the revenue and expenditure of the Empire under the prescribed heads of accounts. Until Mr. J. E. O'Conor was appointed Director-General of Statistics it was customary to publish two volumes of figures annually—the one relating to the finance and revenue accounts of the country, and the other giving a series of statistical tables. But these have now been merged into a single volume, the value of which is very greatly enhanced by the summary of contents and explanatory memoranda preceding the general tables. This summary covers so wide a ground that the remarks under each head are necessarily brief. But whether the space at his disposal is large or small, Mr. O'Conor invariably shows the ability to make the meaning and relative importance of figures understood that distinguishes the true statistician from the mere compiler of figures. The earlier pages of the explanatory memoranda include a detailed description of the Government monopoly of salt, and the different methods under which that monopoly is secured in the various Provinces; similar particulars in regard to opium; a history of customs revenue, income-tax, paper currency, and mint coinage. In the memoranda under the latter head, the interesting fact is recalled that under a notification issued in October 1868 sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia of current weight were receivable in all Government treasuries in payment of sums due to Government as the equivalent of ten rupees and four annas, and of five rupees and two annas, respectively. Whenever available at any Government treasury sovereigns and half-sovereigns were payable at the same rates to any person willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government. But the notification remained a dead letter from the first, and probably the younger generation of bankers, brokers, and commercial men did not know of its existence until it was repealed by the currency legislation of 1893. Under the notification issued three years ago sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England and Australia are receivable in payment of sums due to Government at the rate of fifteen rupees for each sovereign, and gold coin or bullion can be sold at the Mints at the same rate. Unfortunately that notification has also remained a dead letter; and we seem as far from a gold currency as we were ten or twelve years ago.

A deeply interesting section on the rise and progress of the Post Office administration follows the one upon mint and coinage. Until the year 1837 there was no general postal system in the country. Certain services for the conveyance of letters and parcels were instituted by the East India Company, their use being conceded as a privilege to private persons. A public post was established and made a Government monopoly in 1837, but its organisation was at first very imperfect. There was no central authority to secure the co-operation of the postal officials of the several provinces or to maintain uniformity of practice. In the absence of postage stamps the charges for a letter were levied in cash. From Calcutta to Bombay the cost of a letter weighing a tola was one rupee; from Calcutta to Agra twelve annas. Although these charges seem very excessive nowadays, they compared very favourably at that time with the payments that had to be made for letters in England, when the vast differences in distance is taken into account. Upon the recommendations of a special Commission an Act was passed in 1854, which marked the commencement of the organisation of the Post Office on its present basis. A Director-General for the whole of India was appointed, postage stamps were issued, and rates for the conveyance of letters irrespective of distance were prescribed. Since then one improvement has followed another, until to-day the Post Office stands forth as one of foremost examples of the transforming power of British rule in promoting the welfare of the people of these realms. There can be no doubt that in some respects it is even superior to the English system on which it is based. This is notably the case in regard to the value payable system, under which the money for articles valued at nearly two crores of rupees is annually collected by the Post Office. The total length of main lines over which the many-sided work of the Post Office is carried on is 120,171 miles. The number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels given out for delivery has increased from 33¾ millions in the year the Post Office was placed on the existing basis, to 394 millions in 1894-95.

No less remarkable as indicating the development of the country and the growth of its prosperity under British rule are the chapters which deal with the telegraphic communication, railways, and the various industrial advances that have been witnessed since India passed from the Company to the Crown. The same witness of unexampled progress is also supplied in the tables and memoranda upon Joint Stock Companies. At the start, however, the reader who turns his attention to this part of Mr. O'Conor's work will be confronted with the information that, while 2,807 companies have been registered in India, only 1,204 of them were working at the end of 1894-95, the others having either wound up, or discontinued, or never commenced business. In other words, 57 per cent. of the companies started have been absolute failures. But in the others no less a sum than twenty-seven and a-half crores of rupees has been invested, making an increase of 31·74 per cent. in capital as compared with ten years ago. Well-nigh half of this vast sum is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. Three-fourths of this latter capital, eight crores and a-half of rupees, is invested in the Bombay Presidency mainly in cotton mills and presses. Two crores, and sixty-nine lakhs of rupees represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, their working being principally limited to jute. Companies for tea, coffee, and other plantations absorb a bout 381 lakhs of paid-up capital; banking and loan companies 407 lakhs; and trading companies 374 lakhs. Railways and tramways are included under the latter heading, but it is to be borne in mind that none of these figures take into account the enormous sterling capital invested in the Indian railways and borrowed by the Government for railway construction. Mining and quarrying companies have a capital of 180 lakhs, while industries not included under any of the heads we have named individually represent much smaller sums. Of the total capital invested in joint stock concerns the great and populous province of Bengal heads the list with 45·3 per cent. of the total; Bombay comes next with 39·5 per cent.; Madras is a bad third with 6·9 per cent. The remaining provinces put together only contribute a little over 8 per cent. Indicative as the figures we have given are of marked advance in industrial enterprise, they are small in comparison with the money that the full development of Indian resources will in coming years require.

FOR the last three or four seasons the Government of India has called attention to the extraordinary period of depression through which the agriculture of the Central Provinces has been passing. This depression has caused a falling off in revenue, a decrease of litigation, or decline of trade. The position is described in a letter which Mr. R. H. Craddock, secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has addressed to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Each year he says the hope has been expressed with more or less confidence that the cycle of distress must surely now give place to better times, and each year this hope has been once more disappointed. For three years the Provinces suffered to a varying degree in various localities from excessive rainfall; in this, the fourth, year there has been almost universal drought. The monsoon of 1895 came to an abrupt termination in the early part of September, save for a few scattered showers of a very local character, and this has been followed by a total absence of the usual cold weather rains. The matter has been carefully gone into by Mr. Lyall since he took over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, as it had been during Mr. Woodburn's term of office. Numerous experimental crops were sown, and the circumstances leading to the depression thoroughly investigated. As a result of these the districts have been divided into four classes: (A) Those districts in which past harvests have been good and the current harvests good or fair; (B) Those districts in which past harvests have been poor or bad and the current harvest fair or good; (C) Those districts in which past harvests have been good and the current harvests poor or bad; and (D) Those districts in which the past and current harvests alike have been bad. The A districts are put out of consideration, their condition giving rise to no anxiety. Of the B districts only the Umrer and Hinganghat tahsils of Nagpur and Wardha are likely to be at all inconvenienced; the other portions have enjoyed good outturns. Of the C districts, in Chhattisgarh, it is held that the only portions calling for notice are the Sadar and Simga tahsils of Raipur and the Bilaspur District. Crop failures even in these have not been universal, bad and good outturns being much intermixed; and the good harvests of the past three years, with the consequent full stocks of grain (which still admit of the continuance of exports), should obviate all anxiety as to food supply. In Bilaspur, and to a less extent in the neighbouring parts of Raipur, there have recently been a number of so-called dacoities perpetrated by the Chamars who form the prevailing caste in this part of Chhattisgarh; these have in most cases had for their object the looting of stores of grain, but the dacoits have also carried off what other property they found. In the other districts of this class, Mandla and Betul, the harvests in the past have not been nearly so good as those of Chhattisgarh, and it is reported that the poorer classes, whose crops on the high-lying and poor lands were very inferior, need some slight help. The D districts are sub-divided into two grades according as the pressure in them is less or more severe. The bad times have caused much land to fall out of cultivation, and have compelled ryots to do work themselves for which they formerly employed hired labour, while they have greatly curtailed the harvest earnings of the labourers, who are generally paid in kind. The labouring classes have thus been short of employment, and the consequent distress was found. If the current monsoon be favourable, however, it is not anticipated that any further measures of relief beyond those which have been provided will be necessary; nor does the Chief Commissioner consider that any Tukavi grant will be required. It is reassuring to find that, after all the fears of scarcity in the neighbouring provinces, there are no serious apprehensions. It is believed that the dryness of the cold weather will have stamped the fungoid diseases which have played such havoc with the rabi crops of the black-soil tracts during the last few years. Mr. Craddock concludes his letter with the assurance that the quality of the seed grain produced at the last wheat harvest is excellent, and if the ensuing season is favourable, there is every reason to hope for harvests which will in some measure recompense the people for the trials they have gone through.

THE Appellate Jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court has just been extended by the inclusion of Unyoro and part of the British sphere westward to that district within the Uganda Protectorate. Unyoro embraces the whole eastern side of the lake Victoria and Albert Nyanza, from the Murchison Falls of the Victoria Niles to Upororo, and it includes all the districts of Unyampaka, Toro, Buhuja, and Irangara. Such part of this territory as borders the lake consists of tablelands one thousand feet high, and these lands are believed to be capable of European or Indian colonisation. But the valleys below are interspersed with swamps and morasses, frequented by herds of elephants and buffaloes; and the inhabitants suffer greatly from jungle fever. Now that Unyoro has been finally included in Uganda, the African territory which has come under the appellate jurisdiction of Bombay is considerably more than a million square miles in extent. And yet India does not ask that a portion of the cost of the High Court establishment should be charged to Uganda. Such a claim would be far more reasonable than to demand from India the ordinary expenses of the troops we have lent to the Egyptian Government. It is true that the work imposed upon our High Court by the inclusion of this vast extent of territory within its appellate jurisdiction has hitherto been small. But the industrial development of Uganda is certain to be accompanied in coming years by a considerable amount of litigation; and notwithstanding the delays and heavy cost involved by coming to Bombay, it may be taken for granted that many of the cases will be brought here. The question is one which ought not to escape the notice of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance. The correspondence that has been published between the Secretary of State and the Indian Government on the Suakin [illegible] the need there is for keeping in view side of India's account. The [illegible] seeking to place the burden of [illegible] cost of the Mombassa expedition [illegible] country, argued that the expedition [illegible] direct interest to India, inasmuch [illegible] traded with East Africa, and Indian coolies [illegible] employed in railway construction in Uganda. In other words, the Treasury sought to establish that because Indian merchandise and Indian labour is necessary to the development of Uganda, India must pay for giving the assistance no other British possession can render. This was too much even for Lord George Hamilton, who at the instance of the Government of India successfully resisted the extraordinary demand of the Treasury. It will next be argued, we suppose, that because the responsibility of exercising appellate jurisdiction in the heart of the Dark Continent has been placed on India, she should pay a part of the cost of the judicial services in Uganda.

THE popularity of the civil hospitals in Bombay continues to grow, as is shown by the annual report which was published yesterday. During the past year in the St. George's hospital the daily average number of patients was 105 as against 88 in the previous year, while the number of out-patients was procisely the same. The record of greater success which has been achieved in the treatment of typhoid cases is one of the most gratifying features of the report. During the last official year there were eighty-five admissions with nineteen deaths as against thirty-eight admissions with eleven deaths in the previous twelve months. Of malarial fever there were 852 cases, of which five proved fatal. Altogether the number of in-patients was 2,037, and of out-patients 3,749. The nursing staff was, as in previous years, under the supervision of Sister Mary Constance, and the nursing is described as having been excellent. The need of new quarters for warrant officers and of a new women's ward is accentuated in the report. At the Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Hospital 5,954 patients were treated in-doors, and 6,847 out. Malarial fevers were the most frequent causes of admission, while diseases of the inspirating organs, diarrhœa, and dysentery were the most prevalent. The record of surgical cases is a heavy one, and the old reputation of the hospital for surgical success was fully maintained, the nurses receiving a word of praise for their good work and devotion in relieving the sick and adding to the efficiency of the hospital in the treatment of diseases. At the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals there were 1,076 in-patients, and 13,049 out. At the Ophthalmic hospital 629 in and 11,082 out-patients; and at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital 2,551 was the total of in-patients, and 16,285 out. The figures shown by the smaller hospital also bespeaks the extensive work done during the year, and Surgeon-Major General Cook, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, expresses his satisfaction with the manner in which the hospitals in Bombay have been administered during the year.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Mr. Adam Thomson was appointed Municipal Auditor, in place of the late Mr. Adam Smith.

IN all probability Mr. W. S. Caine, formerly M. P. for Bradford, will be the President of this year's National Indian Congress

[illegible]EGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Twenty-six cases of cholera and nine deaths occurred among the Egyptian troops at Wady Halfa, yesterday.

Three men of the North Staffordshire Regiment have died from cholera, one at Wadyhalfa, and two in the Sanatorium Camp, at Gemai.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SUAKIN DECISION.

The *Times* strongly appeals to the Government to disregard the arguments of its clerks and accountants, and reconsider the Suakin decision. Victory by a reduced majority, it says, is sometimes more damaging than a defeat, and a timely withdrawal from the position taken up would strengthen instead of straining the allegiance of its supporters.

The *Times* in a special article on Indian Affairs urges the necessity of defining the Imperial obligations of India.

MORE TROUBLE IN BULUWAYO.

The Friendlies at Buluwayo are becoming restless and it is greatly feared that they will become disaffected.

WHITE SETTLERS LEAVING MATABELELAND.

Numbers of white settlers are quitting Matabeleland, deeming the prospects of a livelihood there poor.

THE AMERICAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, JULY 4.

A steong movement of Silverites is going to the Chicago Convention in favour of the nomination of Senator Teller, who secured the Republican Convention, owing to the gold platform.

JULY 5.

It is believed that a dark horse may win at the Chicago Convention. The Goldites maintain their reserve, hoping to gain something from the chaotic condition of the Party.

RINDERPEST IN CHITRAL.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Rinderpest continues to increase alarmingly in Chitral, latest reports being to the effect that scarcely a village is free from disease, and it is spreading rapidly from district to district.

MONSIGNOR TYLEE.

Monsignor Tylee, who has been specially selected by Cardinal Archbishop de Prop Agande Fide Protocollo, will visit the principal cities in British India during the ensuing cold season, on behalf of this society, leaving the country again about December.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Stairs has been selected from many applications from all parts of India for the post of Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers, vice Captain Mitchell Innes, resigned.

THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA.

The Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior arrives in Simla with his suite to-morrow, leaving again on the morning of the 21st.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

INDIA'S PROTEST.

The terms of Lord Elgin's despatch have been most cordially approved in Simla, and it is exceedingly probable, in spite of the action of Lord G. Hamilton, that a second protest will be despatched by the Indian Government. This will certainly be the case, if the troops are retained in Egypt after the 1st December.

The Executive Council will meet next Thursday, when the matter will probably be discussed at length.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BENGAL.

Owing to Sir Griffith Evans having declined the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, it has been offered and accepted by Mr. F. W. Maclean, Q. C., and a Master in Lunacy, England.

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

POONA, JULY 6.

The case against the assistant station-master at Yeot was resumed to-day, before Mr. Pendse, the Magistrate. Mr. Dravid, pleader for the defence, contended that the rules for the block signalling had not been sanctioned by Government, and therefore accused should have been dealt with departmentally, and not brought before a magistrate. Mr. Natu, pleader for the prosecution, said that accused was arraigned under the Railway Act for a negligent act, and submitted that the prosecution had made out their case. The magistrate will give his decision on Wednesday.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

Mr. Adam Thomson, of the Finance Office, is appointed Auditor to the Bombay Municipality, in place of Mr. Adam Smith, deceased. Mr. Bryson will succeed Mr. Adam Thomson.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. ROSE.

RANGOON, JULY 6.

The Rev. Dr. Rose, one of the oldest and most respected American Baptist Missionaries in Burma, died, yesterday, at Rangoon, through failure of the heart's action. He has been over forty years in the province.

THE REPORTED SALE OF THE BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That in view of the reported proposed transfer of the Burma State Railway to a private Syndicate, the terms of which have been kept absolutely secret, the Chamber is of opinion that before the sale is finally completed, full information of the terms should be made public, so that those who are so largely interested in the carrying arrangements of the country, may have an opportunity of seeing that the trade will not be unduly affected by what appears to be the granting of the street monopoly to the private Syndicate."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

Orient steamer Ophir, from Suez, arrived.

French mail steamer Australien, from Suez, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 a.m., and she is expected here on Thursday the 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dholleras	8 5-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Reduced	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64¾
Bar Silver	31 3-8

A RETROSPECT OF GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

II.

[BY ONE OF THE CROWD.]

OLD residents of Bombay must be well aware of the excitement caused in past years by the *bursat ka sutta* or rain-speculation in the City. The game itself was a novel and exciting one. When the police invaded the Chimbor dens of gamblers and effectually put a stop to their trade in that village, it was anticipated that there would be no more trouble with this class of people. The Act of 1887 was passed in terms which were at the time thought sufficient to deal effectively with the gamblers, but in the words of Sir Raymond West, the judicial member of Lord Reay's Government, "the ingenuity of a certain class of gamblers found means of evading the law." The new form of gambling proved more pernicious to the public morals and public welfare. During the four months of the monsoon, Bombay was made the hot-bed of speculators and gamblers, and the harm they did to the city was simply incalculable. For four months people simply went mad. Servants and clerks left their employment, artisans gave up their callings, shroffs and merchants deserted their lawful trade, to pursue this vice of gambling ; which was the cause of ruin of many a family. It requires the facile pen of Dickens, the well-known novelist, to give a graphic picture of the horrors and evils wrought by rain-speculation. In these days of sensational romance novelists in search of a plot would find ample food for their purpose. The plain and simple definition of the game of *bursat ka sutta* is "a betting on whether rain would descend at all in a given time." Books were made up at race-meetings. When clouds were hovering about betting became lively. A man would say perhaps "Now it is two o'clock. Before half-past two the rain will fall." Another man might say "Rain will fall between half-past two and three," and so on. The idea of the extent this passion of gambling had taken hold on the people could be judged from the enormous amount of money that changed hands every day. It was estimated that more than twenty thousand rupees changed hands on a single wet day. The keepers of the gambling stalls pocketed enormous sums of money by way of commission. Out of a shed which ordinarily cost a rental of Rs. 50 a month, about a lakh of rupees was the average for the season accruing to those who lived by this nefarious traffic.

The rain-gambling was carried on in the heart of the native town, near the Mombadavie Tank. There were about one hundred and thirty stalls. In each compartment was a clerk with books before him registering the bets made by a partner in trade with the people who came thither to gamble. Bets ranged from one to a thousand rupees and the time of betting on rainfall from a half to twelve hours. Very exact were the appliances for showing how much rain had fallen, and very particular were they as to what constituted a fall of rain and what did not. Upon four posts with a firm foundation rested a small square masonry structure, the surface of which was smooth and flat. At one end, not far from the edge, was a little cup-shaped hollow in the stone, from which a little tube led over the edge of the table. The rain that fell upon the stone found its way into the cup, and from the cup through the tube to the ground. This prevented any dispute ; otherwise, on a cloud passing and discharging a few drops which could hardly be perceived, a person might have argued some rain had fallen ; but the rule in this rain-gambling was that water must run from the tube. If the water only dropped it meant nothing. The rain had to run in a steady flow, no matter how slowly, nor for how short a spece of time, but it had to run. This proved a difficult matter sometimes, but there was a referee whose decision was final. The referee was no less a personage than the "worthy proprietor" of the shed in which the stalls were. The lessee had no voice at all in the matter. There was another kind of speculation, originated in Calcutta, and afterwards adopted in Bombay, which was called "Calcutta mori." Two men could bet on that. One would say rain would fall within a certain period, and the other that it would not. They would then stand in front of a house, and looking up at the roof select one of those pipe-shaped tiles peculiar to this country, then watch the passing clouds, and for the rain to rush through the tile. In the "Calcutta mori" it required a stiffer downfall of rain to win a bet than in the *bursat ka sutta*, but by indulging in this the winner escaped paying the fees charged by the keeper of the gambling stall. This was in short the form in which the game was carried on without the least interference or annoyance from the police, who were powerless to deal with the gamblers.

The effect of this rain gambling can be better imagined than described. Much was written and said about it during the time of agitation to put a stop to it, but no one, unless he had paid a visit so Mombadavie on an unsettled day, when clouds were hovering about, could have imagined that such a stupid thing as betting on the rainfall could have created so much consternation as it then did in Bombay. To many the four months of monsoon were a godsend, to others it was the advent of ruin and disaster. People flocked in from the mofussil to gamble with the clouds. If during these years, the census had been taken in Bombay between June and October, it is quite possible that a considerable increase in the population in Bombay and a corresponding decrease in the mofussil towns would be the result. This is not a mere figure of speech. It is a matter of fact to which testimony can be borne by the police, who had exceptionally trying work to do consequent upon the increase of crimes of various sorts resulting from unregulated passion or depravity of heart which was traceable to this dangerous and seductive pastime. The place presented the appearance of an annual fair or a *tamasha*. It was lively enough with moving masses of people, looking nervously and eargerly upwards (even when the sky was clear) anxiously watching for signs of rain, or, on the other hand, if they had a bet on no rain descending for a given period, they remained trembling with emotion and fear, lest a cloud should be seen drifting their way. If the sky did give signs of rain, excitement would be roused, and would go on increasing and increasing as the cloud approached, the people rushing about, hustling and jostling each other, and shouting like maniacs. For a stranger to have attempted to pass down the street at these times was a physical impossibility ; the road, in fact, was closed to traffic ; and every morning cases of "disorderly behaviour on a public road and obstructing the traffic" had to be disposed of by the magistrates.

But the worst feature of this gambling was that it was not conducted fairly, and the consequence was frequently a fight and a serious assault on one or other of the parties concerned. This gave no end of trouble to the police and the public. The roguery was practised in this wise. Supposing a man who had a bet on with another that rain would fall before a certain period, perceived that there was a possibility of his losing by a minute or two, he would go to the stall lesee with whom the stakes were lodged, and would bargain with him that if he put back the hands of his watch a few minutes, and this helped him to win the bet, he would be willing to share the gain with him besides giving him the customary percentage allowed to the gambling agent. This trick often succeeded ; since every game was to be decided only by the watch of the gambling agent.

This state of things could not, however, last long. The matter becoming serious, great clamour was made against it in the newspapers, correspondents writing columns and columns to rouse the public indignation against the vice. Thefts and embezzlements became matters of every-day occurrence during the rains. Young boys stole money from their parents, or ornaments, which they pledged with or sold to Marwarees. Clerks robbed their employers in order to carry on speculation. Bill collectors misappropriated their takings ; and they were a source of great annoyance and trouble. A common trick among the bill-collectors was to go to their masters, saying that as they were returning to office with a large sum of money collected from the customers, they were set upon by budmashes and robbed of everything they possessed. In some cases, to carry out the ruse effectively, they actually got accomplices to assault them, and steal their money-bags from them, not objecting even to being bruised and cut in order that suspicion, were any entertained, might be allayed. The people in the tram cars or trains discussed nothing but rain-speculation ; and it would seem that the speculators dreamt nothing but the pouring and ceasing of rain. Rain was on their [illegible] all day and night. When cries arose on all sides [illegible] the effects of this rain-gambling, the late Sir Frank Souter, the then Commissioner of Police, consulted the Government law officers as to whether the rain-speculation did not come within the penalties leviable on persons conducting lotteries. They said no ; and even opined that it could not be termed gaming as defined by the Act. The next thing to be done was to make a representation to Government to have the Act amended. Nothing effectual was done, however, until in 1889 a test case was brought before Mr. Crawley-Bowey, the then Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. But it was decided that since in conducting *barsat ka sutta*, no instruments were used as defined in the Act, the offenders could not come within the power of the law. The High Court was appealed to, but the gamblers procured the best legal talent available to fight their cause, and the High Court upheld the decision of the magistrate, the judges declaring that until a change was made in the wording of the Act, the law was powerless to do anything.

Thus baffled the police once more appealed to Government, who took up the matter. The same year a bill was introduced by Sir Raymond West for the necessary amendment in the gambling Act in order, to bring the rain-speculation within its scope. Sir Raymond West, in introducing the Bill in the Council, remarked that the object of the amendment in the Act was to prevent people from being tempted to public and reckless wagering, which became a fascinating pursuit, took people from their ordinary avocations, induced them to risk larger sums of money than they could afford to lose, and demoralise those who took part in it and frequently led to disastrous results in the case of those who lost money. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, the then Advocate-General, said that a very high authority in the English church had said that gambling in moderation is no moral offience at all ; "but we in the Council" can have no hesitation in saying that where a temptation is held out to people to indulge in conduct which if pernicious or extravagant, and which might lead to large losses of money, it should be put down ; and I am in a position to say that this rain-betting establishment is a gaming-house on a very large scale, which leads not only to people losing their own money, but to clerks and other employes risking the money they had been entrusted with by their masters."

At the second reading of the Bill, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West remarked : "It will be within the recollection of the Council how the gambling Act was evaded on the ground that wagering did not fall within the range or meaning of gambling in the legal sense, and immediately wagering on a large scale, and of the most injurious shape, was introduced and spread its evil effects throughout Bombay. The Bill to amend the gambling Act was introduced to suppress that nuisance, and the means to carry that out is to make gambling include wagering. There has been a good deal of discussion on the fragmentary character of the provision of the Bill, but it is the same in all Bills of this kind which have to deal with what may be called slight violations of morality, tending to serious general mischief in practice. The evil that the present Bill aims at is a considerable violation of public convenience, and a remedy for the particular case has been felt by society to be necessary, and recognised as necessary, by all interested in our general welfare." The act did not go beyond that, and, as was expected, it proved effective, for at any rate until 1892 there had been no rain-gambling sheds at Mombadavie ; there was not that excitement which transformed the otherwise quiet and business like locality into a boisterous one. There were no hosts of visitors to Bombay from all parts of the Mofussil to swell the ranks of rain-speculators, nor were there frequent reports of the bill-collectors being robbed of their masters' money in the monsoon.

For once the gamblers were effecually checkmated, but their restless spirit, which seemed to be entirely conquered for a time by the penalty of law, was not to remain long subdued. In two years' time they again commenced *bursat ka sutta* in a somewhat different form, to the great annoyance of the public ; and this was only brought to an end by the infliction of heavy fine imposed upon the keeper of the house by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the late Chief Presidency Magistrate.

(To be continued.)

NAVSARI POLICE LINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The high moral sense of sound justice and useful beneficence that has ever marked the conduct of your very valuable and world wide journal, the readiness with which you, Sir, as a rule, take up questions of private safety and public utility, lead this humble native writer to venture the hope that you, good Sir, will be pleased to confer a corner of your honoured paper on this respectful Suggestion, and, if possible and necessary, to exert your able pen in the interests of general good."

The "Old Than" or Government House in Navsari is a spacious building, covering a very extensive plot of ground and wisely guarded by the Police Lines, almost surrounding it. It is the seat of Government Treasury, where lakhs of Government money and lakhs worth of Government opium, etc., lie deposited in perfect security. It is graced by H. H. the benign Guicowar Maharajah Sahib's own "guddee." It serves as an asylum to H. H.'s honoured person and staff on his welcome tour here. It is the usual lodging of the learned and respected Suba Sahib. Naturally enough, therefore, the Police Lines have been wisely posted here.

But of late a heresay report has prevailed in the town from authentic sources that a scheme has been under contemplation to remove the Police Lines to behind the jail in a far off corner, on the remotest outskirts of the town. This has necessitated a respectful warning voice to ring the alarm, and to seek your worthy support against a mistaken step, calculated, under unforseen circumstances, to endanger the Government property and the public safety.

Behind the gaol lies the Waziffa land, belonging to a poor old Parsi gentleman, who has unhappily spent his all in all, the whole of the small savings of a hard and diligent life-time in this land, that he might leave after him a permanent supporter for his otherwise destitute family. To deprive a poor and respectable family of their prop on a small compensation in money or ground of no use to them would not be proper. And all for what? To put the Police in this place in the outmost nook, where it may not be of avail on the spur of the moment in times of danger, when the "Old Thana" with its precious treasury and contents may be threatened.

The Police Lines ought to be where they now are guarding the "Old Thana" all round, because there is ample room for them there, because every valuable belonging to the Government lies there, and because the assistance of the Police may at once be availed of on the slightest sign of danger to the "Old Thana" or to the helpless public.

It is hoped that Government will have the goodness to correct their mistake in time, and drop the idea of removing the Police lines altogether to such a distant quarter as that, and thus inspire confidence among the defenceless public.—Yours, &c.,

AMICUS.

This letter is more interesting in its present form than it would be if sub-edited. Therefore, we let the "maiden writer" say what he wishes in his own words.—Ed., B. G.

THE AGENTS AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn that a handbill and prospectus are being circulated in Bombay for the establishment of an "Agents and Brokers' Association" in this city. This is a step in the right direction. I wish the movement every success. Please favour to let me mention through the medium of your paper that the Association, when it is formed, should fix a very moderate fee of enrolment, as well as of the monthly subscription, so as to make it accessible as well to the inferior or poorer classes of agents and brokers, that anyone bearing the official designation of "agent" or "broker" should be admitted into the fold of the Association. The principal objects and aims of such an Association should be—(1) the promotion of social intercourse and friendship amongst agents and brokers, and (2) the adoption of fixed rules, approved of and passed at a meeting of the Association for the guidance and protection of the agents and brokers' professions, especially as regards their remuneration. I here refer to the second or third class of agents and brokers. The recompense or commission paid to an ordinary broker or agent nowadays is very precarious and uncertain, and simply depends on the profits of a business or company.

If the company or business should ultimately fail, the broker or agent goes to the wall, and must in addition receive the censure of the directors for not having performed his work satisfactorily. And, finally, the Association should always be prepared to discuss at the meetings subjects affecting the trade, manufactures, arts, and handicrafts of India.—Yours, &c.,

AN AGENT AND BROKER.

PARSEE CRICKET PROSPECTS.

I.

[BY A BATSMAN.]

THE most interesting event of the cricket season in Bombay is the great match, Presidency vs. the Parsees, and naturally considerable interest is evinced in it by the entire public. All even, those who are least concerned in cricket, are anxious to know how the two great elevens stand in prowess, and what are the special merits of both old and new comers. In the beginning of the season it is always difficult to say with certainty whether a certain player will be able to display as good form that he did the previous year ; and for two reasons : firstly, because it is seldom that a really first class cricket match is played in the beginning of the season ; and, secondly, because the first class cricketers seldom participate in more than two or three principal matches of the season. The task of answering the query of the anxious public, therefore, becomes difficult, as there are not sufficient records to indicate the individual merits of the well-known local players. But a careful inspection at the practice net and a good scrutiny of the figures jotted down in various score-books gives some data to go upon even at this early stage.

The Presidency match this year, I am afraid, will not be so interesting as it has been for the last two or three years, because the European team to face the Parsees seems weaker—in fact, much weaker—than last year. I shall wait, however, to see what mofussil scores bring us, and to find if there are any more first class men to come and reinforce the Presidency, in addition to old favourites and Bombay and Poona men. Even if the interest in this great match is a little slackened, which we hope not, the season on the whole will be very interesting, from the fact that the premier club are playing four different Parsee teams. Some time ago "Bombay Gymkhana vs Parsees" proved as interesting as the Presidency match, and the aspiration of a Parsee cricketer was to get his "blue" even by once playing against the Bombay Gymkhana. The impartial selection by Mr. J. M. Framji Patel gave an impetus to the young Parsee cricketers, and the result is that more than two first class elevens can now be selected to play a formidable XI. like the Presidency. The executive of the Bombay Gymkhana did not fail to realise the fact, and in making their fixtures this season they have decided to play the Elphinstone Cricket Club, the Parsee Baronet Cricket Club, and the Municipal Cricket Club, in addition to their annual fixture with the Parsee Gymkhana.

The Elphinstone Cricket Club, which is almost as influential as the Parsee Gymkhana, posseses eleven men of Presidency fame. This club has supplied more than half the number of players in the representative XI. for the last few years, and though some out of the number retired, it continued to be the principal feeder, as new colts were found quite efficient to fill up the vacancy. The XI. now comprises S. B. Spencer, D. D. Kanga, D. E. Mody, R. E. Mody, D. C. Daruwalla, N. H. Chinoy, C. M. Patel, D. M. Raja, B. C. Machliwalla, R. D. Cooper, S. P. Pochkhana, and M. H. Sanjana. This team of course includes all the best men, but to strengthen the bowling element a little change might be made. Spencer, whose growth in size renders him not quite so useful as he once was on an active field, is elected to captain the XI. for his nerve and cricket tactics. D. D. Kanga, I am sorry to say, has not yet been equalled by any of the local Parsee cricketers, so far as his performance behind the sticks is concerned. For the last seven years he has stood in the envious position of the only first class Parsee wicket-keeper of decent style, considerable agility, and smart sight. An experienced captain at once appreciates the fact that the inclusion of such a man in the team enhances the value of the XI. to a considerable extent. In justice to this player, we must add that he is a very reliable bat, and stands in the forefront of first class Parsee bats. D. E. Mody is not in that splendid form that used to enable him to defy any bowler, yet his deteriorated play is even now above the average of his colleagues, and by a few days' more practice at the net he would regain his original form. R. E. Mody, his elder brother, once known as the "Parsee Demon," wields the willow with tremendous velocity. His powerful wrist is used with the utmost advantage, and as a fast bat he should be given a place in the team. D. C. Daruwala has remarkably improved. He has changed his tiresome barn-door game for one of dash and brilliancy, and I am glad I have not to repeat my former remarks against this young cricketer. He plays a patent game with a cool mind, and tires out the patience of even a most steady bowler. He now right well deserves to be called a first class man among the Parsees. Nanabhoy Chinoy is a good left-hand bowler, but unfortunately not so steady as could be desired. But on a fast wicket he has displayed wonderful power. C. M. Patel is playing with the discretion and judgment worthy of a sound cricketer, and though he looks so boyish and slender, yet it is seldom that a loose ball passes him without being a boundary or a fiver. Raja is also a good bowler, but in the important department of defence, he has often contributed a good total for his side. B. C. Machliwala is a famous slogger, and his sharp eyes assist him in punishing even the fastest deliveries. He established his fame when he played the English bowlers in Mr. Vernon's XI., and no bowler has since been able to deprive him of his laurels. S. P. Pochkhana is a steady bat, and plays most carefully, yet there are no such records as would go very much in his favour. He is useful, one must admit, as a bowler, and with first class fielding he could bowl with confidence. R. D. Cooper is not in Bombay, but is shortly expected. He is said to be in good form this year. As he has been away from us for the last three seasons, it is impossible to say anything about him, but if he is now in the form which was so admired some time ago, he certainly deserves a place among first class players. He was considered to be the only stylish bat among the Parsees that played with ease and grace and could serve as a wicket-keeper when Kanga desired to be relieved. Sanjana is an utmost steady bat and would be of real service when the game reaches the stage when merely saving the wickets is more desirable than making any score or undergoing the least risk. He has generally made big scores against second class bowling. He is a candidate for the Presidency match since 1893, and is improving every season.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

THE fixture was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, Marine Lines, on Sunday. The Elphinstonians won the toss, and elected to bat, though there appeared every chance of the wicket improving in favour of the batsmen. The defeat they subsequently met with was principally due to this mistake. The Hindus took full advantage of the wicket, which was considerably in favour of the bowlers, and put forward Chownker and Patker to open the attack. They found just the kind of ground that would suit their bowling, and dismissed the whole of the opponents' XI. ere they could put together 44. D. G. Mody was the only one who could make something like a stand. His contribution was 15. The next best score was Spencer's, who managed to pile up 7. We do not know what induced the management to keep out two such good players, D. C. Daruwala and E. N. Davar. The management soon found their mistake when their colts retired without making the least resistance against the Hindu attack. The Hindus opened their venture when the ground had not much improved, and their total did not go far ahead of the opponents' meagre 44. Out of their XI. only Modak and Bunda made a stand, and between themselves knocked up 18 and 12, respectively. Patel making a pretty running catch off Bunda. Fortunately for the Elphinstonians, Kirtikar, the prettiest of the Hindu bats, was run out ere he could do much for his side. Chinoy succeeded in capturing six Hindus, but for half the number he must thank Kanga for his performance behind the sticks. Machliwala as a rolleving bowler did good service and disposed of two wickets for nine runs. Of the Hindu bowlers Patker had the lion's share, the analysis indicating 6 wickets for 16 runs, and Chownkar securing 4 for 20. With two hours at their disposal the Elphinstonians commenced their second innings and scored 71 runs at the loss of two wickets. Raja and Sanjana carried their bats with a steady game for 29 and 20 runs, respectively. The match thus ended in a victory for the Hindus by 11 runs.

The scores are :—

ELPHINSTONIANS.

D E Mody, c Banda, b Chownkar	15
M Sanjana, c Mathuradas, b Chownkar	2
B C Machliwala, c Modak, b Patker	0
D M Raja, c Chownkar, b Patker	4
D D Kanga, l-b-w, b Patker	4
S B Spencer, b Chownkar	7
C M Patel, b Patker	1
J M Bharucha, c Purshotum, b Patker	0
S B Mistry, b Chownkar	0
N H Chinoy, not out	0
S M Kaka, c Bunda, b Patker	3
Extras	8
Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
D. M. Chownkar	62	4	20	4
L Patker	60	4	16	6

HINDUS.

Mathuradas, b Chinoy	3
Kirtikar, run out	4
B J Joshi, c Kanga, b Chinoy	0
D M Chownkar, c Machliwala, b Kaka	5
Banda, c Patel, b Chinoy	12
Modak, c Kanga, b Chinoy	18
Gosavi, c Kanga, b Chinoy	1
Purshotum, c Raja, b Machliwala	0
Dadarkar, c Bhuruncha, b Machliwala	0
Bhandari, not out	2
Patker, c Kaka, b Chinoy	1
Extras	9
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

N H Chinoy	107	9	18	6
S M Kaka	45	6	14	1
D M Raja	20	3	5	0
B C Machliwala	55	6	8	2

THE LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE LINES) VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last, and resulted in a draw. Both the parties were evenly matched, and if anything the Zoroastrians seemed stronger. The Zoroastrians having won the toss elected to bat, and in their first venture scored 150 runs to their credit. Machliwala, Mithalwala, H. Bilimoria, and D. Dubash each contributed 48, 34, 19, and 10 runs, respectively, and each exhibited good cricket. The Liberals in their turn made 94 runs at the cost of 7 wickets, when time was called and the game terminated in a draw. Thanks to the resolute stand made by Piroshaw and Belgaumwala against the trundling of Aria and Bilimoria, Pirosha, Belgaumwala, and D. Karanjia each contributed (not out), 34 and 11 runs, respectively, each playing a 34 careful and correct game in his usual style. Karanjia and Polishwala for the Liberals, and Aria and Bilimoria for the Zoroastrians bowled with success, and rendered meritorious services to their respective sides.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. CHAMARE'S TEAM.

A cricket match was played between the above teams which ended in a win for the former by 47 runs. The Brights going in first scored 92 runs, to which M. M. Surti and S. Kanga contributed 22 and 13, respectively. The Hindus scored 45, Chamare putting 22 to his credit. In the second innings the Brights scored 80 for two wickets, Dadysett having a merry innings of 53.

THE "GEORGIA MAGNET."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will lend me some space to ask if any man of science can explain the mysterious powers of that mystic lady who has set the Thames on fire in her own country, and is now trying to set Bombay harbour on fire. I need hardly say that I refer to the "Little Georgia Magnet," as she is pleased to call herself. I wonder what can be the so-called "will power," "animal magnet," and "electricity" that are said to exist in this lady, for here I have a pamphlet which explains with diagrams all the feats performed by this lady, to say nothing of those which appear only on paper, and says that they are all based on the attraction of the Earth on the Centre of Gravity of things. They are so easy to perform, that not only I myself, but those to whom I have once explained "the schoolboy tricks," are able to perform them, though in a somewhat imperfect manner from want of practice.

Is the lady really a dead weight when by standing in a peculiar position she refuses to be lifted up. No. I can do the same in that position, and so can you. Why, under some pretext you have only to rest your fingers either the neck or the shoulders of the person opposed to you, and thus you will throw your whole weight on that person, who, being at arm's length from you, can never lift you up nor can this very magnet lady do that, though she is supposed to have the strength of lifting up five in a chair!

This chair experiment can also be performed by any ordinary man if he were to use a chair similar to the lady's, that is, a chair the prependicular of which falls out of its base, and arrange a human heap in such a manner that the perpendicular drawn from the Centre of Gravity of the whole weight should fall in front of the chair, far from its base, and it is no doubt very easy to lift the chair from its hind legs.

Would you believe it "this sweet seventeen" has also the Herculean strength of lifting up a perpendicular billiard cue which is said to be pressed downwards by four persons and is surmounted by a fifth! No wonder that the fragile stick doesn't bend under this weight (!), for when the men who surround the cue have lifted their hands, against the attraction of the Earth, to the top of the cue which overtops them, they do not at all press the cue downwards, but by their united strength hold the fifth man up on their raised arms. How easy then that this practised gymnastic lady can lift up the weight of a cue plus a trifle more. But if the same cue were smaller than a man's height she could never lift up the whole weight.

By writing this I do not at all wish to thin the audience of this lady, but I sincerely wish that she should be largely patronized, and that her audience should return home not with all sorts of humbugs in their brains as "animal magnet insulated by wood and glass" or "strong will power," but admiring the little lady's great skill based on scientific facts, for which she no doubt deserves great applause.—Yours, &c.,

July 2. J. D. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was one of the audience which witnessed the performance given by the "Little Georgia Magnet," yesterday evening. I was also on the stage as one of the members of the committee asked to assist in and watch her feats of strength. I have a little practical acquaintance with feats of skill and strength, and a fair knowledge of the principles which underlie skilful manipulation of muscular power. Speaking of yesterday's performance, I feel constrained to remark that not one of the so-called feats of strength is beyond the capacity of a wiry woman of Miss Abbott's age. There were some failures in the course of the performance, and the lady did not attempt to repeat the feats, owing to, as I believe, the failure of the mechanical conditions under which only they were possible. The manager explained that the lady's powers were extraordinary, that she could not account for them herself, and that several eminent scientists had also failed in the attempt. From the accounts I had heard, I went to the performance prepossessed in the lady's favour, but after witnessing the performance I have no hesitation in stating that the feats are one and all such as did not require anything more than ordinary power and skill. In a word, I am prepared to perform nearly 75 per cent. of the same identical feats at once, and, I believe, I can do all of them after a few days' trial. I will go a step further, and undertake to account in a scientific way for the feats which the manager stated had puzzled many an eminent scientist. I write this in no boastful spirit, nor of hostility to the performer, but merely in the interests of truth, and I abstain from commenting on the manager's claim of wonderful and extraordinary powers for Miss Abbott. Should any respectable gentlemen who witnessed the lady's performance on Saturday desire to verify my statement, I am willing to demonstrate the feats before them, and if they so desire, before a public meeting. If Miss Abbott is here, I hope she will give another performance, where I undertake to be present and give her the opportunity of contradicting me in the public. I enclose my card and remain,—Yours, &c.,

July 5. B. K.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT DANIELL, 8th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Administrative Battalion, North-West Provinces Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT ASHTON, 1st East Surrey Regiment, who was recently mentioned as having been posted to the 24th Punjab Infantry, will not now join that regiment after all.

THE distinguished Service Order was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Yaldwyn, on Sunday morning, the 28th of June, at a parade in Review Order after early church service, at Rawalpindi. In the absence of Major-General Moorsom, Commanding the Rawalpindi District, the Order was presented by Colonel Wickham, R.A., Commanding the station, who in a few kind words of praise and appreciation explained to the parade why the Order had been presented. Lieutenant-Colonel Yaldwyn, as Chief Commissariat Officer in the Field during the whole of the late Chitral Expedition, was responsible for the supply, transport, and accounts of the Force.

THREE ladies were captured, the first week in June by brigands near Yalova, in the Gulf of Ismidt. The prisoners are a niece of an official of the Servian Legation, and the wife of the manager of the baths, who is a French subject. The third lady, being unable to walk any distance, was released. The brigands demand a ransom of £T25,000.

BOGUS STAMPS FOR SALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it my duty to warn all stamp-collectors interested in the recent Zanzibar surcharges, that several forgeries are now being offered by Mahomedan hawkers. They are generally abnormal varieties. An expert eye will at once be able to distinguish the forgeries, but I have reason to know that several collectors have been taken in, and if they see this warning, perhaps others may be saved from loss. For the present I abstain from giving the characteristics of the forgeries for obvious reasons. They are all in one type and hand-surcharged, while the genuine ones are machine-printed. Some are entirely bogus, and others purport to be errors, and the price demanded is proportionately large.—Yours, &c.,

JULIO RIBEIRO,
Editor of the "Indian Philatelist."

37, Hornby Road, July 6.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee and a special jury.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SALVATIONIST.

William Brodie, a member of the Salvation Army, was charged with murder, in having on the 26th May last, at Dhotra Budrook, in the Ahmednagar District, caused the death of one Malloo Roray, by shooting him with a revolver ; also with putting in fear of death in order to commit extortion ; with putting fear of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion ; and with attempting to commit robbery. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, defended the prisoner. Several Salvationists were present at the trial. The following gentleman were empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Rivers G. Currie, foreman.

Mr. G. M. Wilson.	Mr. J. A. Jeffrey.
„ J. Jackson.	„ Shapurjee D. Dallas.
„ J. K. Moir.	„ F. A. Prevost.
„ J. P. Chrystal.	„ R. A. English.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was indicted on various charges in connection with the occurrence which took place on the 26th May last, at Dhotra Budrook. The prisoner, a member of the Solvation Army, went on the abovementioned date, with a native member of the Salvation Army, to Dhotra Budrook, in the Ahmednagar District. It appears that some ten or twelve days previously, a European woman, the wife of the prisoner, while at the village, was shewn some ill-feeling by the villagers, who were said to have used offensive language to her. She spoke to the prisoner ; and nearly a fortnight afterwards, the prisoner went to the village, where he arrived about 6 o'clock in the morning. He had with him a revolver, a box containing cartridges, and a clasp knife. On his arrival at the village, he met Suntoo Gangaram, the police patel, whom he desired to send for the Kulkurnee. The latter came, and there were two other persons, the deceased and one Dugroo. The prisoner called upon his companion, Anandrao, to read out to them the document which he had prepared ; and Anandrao read out to the villagers the following document :—Government record. The 16th of the month of May in the christian year 1893. I have learnt that, in your village on the 13th of the month of May, one madam saheb of high rank had encamped in the bed of a streamlet, in order to take her food, and that you all the people of the village used disrespectful words to the madam saheb, and that you called the said lady a thief, and, that you annoyed her much. I have, therefore, come here to satisfy myself, as to the fact, manely that, on that day, you spoke to the said madam sabeb disrespectful and insulting words, for which you ought to have been ashamed. Now, it is the duty of those people who are the subjects

answered, they would be sent to Parnair. The woman and the man spoke to the vaccinator, and they all three afterwards went to a place called Hewra.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. witness said he did not remember how long he had been police patel. He had been patel five or six years. His village had not had a bad name, nor were any dacoities committed in the neighbourhood.

Did you not hear of a man having had his ears cut off in the neighbourhood?—No.

As police patel, it was your duty to treat with courtesy, people who came to the village?—Yes.

To give them information and to assist them?—Yes.

You heard of the madam saheb who came to the village twelve or fifteen days before?—No.

The vaccinator said a fakir had eloped with a Mahomedan woman; and on seeing them, I thought they might be the same persons about whom we had heard. I did not say they were like thieves, but I said I would send them to Parnair. The Kulkurnee said they looked like thieves, and they should give an answer. The madam saheb had taken her meals, and there was a tea-pot there. She had a fair complexion, but by her dress she appeared like a Hindu.

Did you spit in her face?—No.

Did anyone else?—No. There were only four of us.

Did anyone sing an indecent song?—No. There was some water in the stream on the banks of which the party were sitting.

Did the madam saheb leave the place in great anger?—Yes.

Why?—In consequence of the inquiries we made. There were only four of us when the notification was read. Nobody came there after the pistol was first fired. The deceased did not say a word during the discussion that was going on. Nobody came from the neighbouring villages, because the villagers were making preparations for sowing, and were engaged in sowing "moongh." None of the villagers came to the chowrey to sell any thing, except the woman, who was shot. There was no market place near the chowrey. In all there were seven persons near the chowrey. After the deceased had been removed from the chowrey, his wife and children came there.

Is it not true that there were some fifty persons there?—No.

Or thirty or forty people?—No. Only the women and children came after the deceased was shot. It is not true that any villagers hustled the prisoner and his companion on their ponies. I did not see any stick in the prisoner's hand when he first came. I will swear that I did not see any one wrench a stick from the prisoner's hand. When we refused to pay the fine, the prisoner got angry. The deceased was standing behind us. The prisoner said to Marathi "I will not pay the fine; come to Parnair there we will pay the fine". Dugroo said "we will not pay the fine; do what you like." The prisoner said nothing, but fired. When the pistol was taken out, it was aimed at me and Dugroo, but in consequence of the pony moving, it shot Malloo. Prisoner was not struck at all.

Can you explain how he received three wounds in his head?—That must have been when Dugroo went behind him and tried to seize the pistol from him. I did not see the injuries. I saw no blood on the prisoner's head or face. There was a struggle for the pistol between the prisoner and Dugroo.

Mahadeo Raghunath said he was a mamlutdar in the Ahmednagar district and a second-class magistrate. He took down in Marathi the deceased's statement which he made as he lay down in a cart. The prisoner was in the Cutcherry when the statement was made. He was lying down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Here have been no dacoities near the village where the occurrences took place. I have not known of a case in which a man had his ear cut off or his fingers cut off. I have not known of a notice sent to the Salvation people to be careful on the district, and to shut up their houses. The accused came to me on the 20th May to make a complaint, but he did not say any thing about this. The lady came to my house on Sunday, the 31st May, and said that she was assaulted and insulted by the villagers. She could not give the exact words, because she could not understand Marathi.

Did she say that she did not understand Marathi?—She spoke to me in English, and Anandrao said she could give the exact Marathi words. She made an oral complaint. I told her to bring a written complaint. I could not receive an oral complaint.

Did you tell anybody to make enquiries in the matter?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Anandrao was a Salvation Army man and was with the accused. He complained to me about the people of Pimplenair preventing him from taking earth. He did not then say a word about his wife being insulted at Dhotra.

Dugroo Eshvantrao, examined by Mr. Lang, said he remembered the day the deceased was shot. He saw on that day, near the chowrey, the prisoner and a black man, who were both on ponies. Prisoner asked for the patel, and on the patel saying he was the patel, prisoner desired the Kulkarnee to be sent for. Deceased, who was going in the direction of the Kulkarnee's house, was told to call the Kulkarnee. They both came together. The notification was then read out by the prisoner's companion. After the altercation about the fine, the prisoner drew out a pistol from his pocket, held it up, and fired at the patel. While he was lifting up his hand the ponies became restive and kicked one another. The saheb's hand moved a little; and the shot, instead of hitting the patel, hit the deceased on the chest. The latter staggered and fell down. A cry was raised of a man being dead. Prisioner and his companion tried to ride off in the direction from which they had come. While doing so, turning his head towards them, prisoner fired another shot. Witness and others were pursuing him. Prisioner fired three shots at them. Malloo, deceased's brother, ran after the prisoner and seized the reins of the pony. Prisoner struck him with the revolver on the back of his right hand. Witness and others went and assisted Khundoo. Prisoner was pulled off the horse and taken to the chowrey. In all prisoner fired four shots before being taken to the chowrey, where he fired another shot, which hit the wall. Prisoner was then seized. There was a pouch and a belt with a knife in it. The pouch was found in the saheb's pocket.

At the time of prisoner's arrival, most of the people had gone to their fields.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I know nothing about a madam sahib having come to the village. I know nothing about the matter. I heard nothing about a fakir and a madam sahib. When the prisoner demanded the fine, the patel and the Kulkurnee said they would not pay it there, but at Parnair. Nobody said anything to the saheb's face. Neither I nor Malloo said anything. Then the pistol was fired. The prisoner fired a shot as we started in pursuit of him; he fired the second shot as we neared the ponies; and the third shot as we pulled him off the pony. I saw no wound or blood on the prisoner's forehead or face. He may have received some injury as four of us struggled with him and wrenched the pistol from his grasp at the chowrey.

At this stage, the court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

On Saturday last the members of the above club had their third shoot at Santa Cruz. The weather was against a large turn out, but those present had good sport. A fresh wind was blowing and very tricky, which tried the skill of even the best shots, so that the younger ones seemed pleased when they hit the target. A slight drizzle came on at the longer range and it was very difficult to keep on the target. Every member had a miss signalled to him, which certainly spoilt the scores of the two leading men. Spoons were won by Lieut. D. J. Sharp at 700 yards and Colr.-Sergt. H. Black at 800 yards.

5TH SPOON COMPETITION—700 YARDS.

Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Colr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Colr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Rifles	14
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Rifles	12
Sergt H O Coates, Bo Vol Artillery	12b
Mr. E Good, Bo Rifle Club	11

(a) handicapped 4 points. Winner of spoon. (b) fired with carbine. Allowed 3 points.

6TH COMPETITION—800 YARDS.

Colr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Rifles	16
Sergt H O Coates, Bo Vol Artillery	10b
Colr Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Rifles	4
Mr. E Good, Bo Rifle Club	4

(a) handicapped 2 points. Winner of spoon. (b) fired with carbine. Allowed 4 points.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Culna, Captain J.G.Metcalfe, which arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced moderate monsoon. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, Captain T. Wiekinden, which arrived here on the 4th instant, from Hongkong, met fresh monsoon with high sea up to coast, thence light monsoon and fine weather from the Straits to Galle. The B. and P. S. N.Co.'s steamer Moshtari, Captain A. Clark, which arrived on the 4th instant from Jedda, had ordinary south-west monsoon. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, Captain G. Wright, R.N.R., which arrived here yesterday from China, experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather. The steamer Jupiter, Captain J. S. Nutt, which entered the port yesterday, from Cardiff, encountered variable winds in the Red Sea, and from Aden to Bombay strong monsoon and high sea.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the whole constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 3-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are glad to learn that the difficulty as to the erosion of the Lee-Metford rifle barrels by cordite has been overcome. An alkali mixed with the cleaning oil is said to make the latter fully effective. The quantity of oil allowed will be increased in India up to the figure sanctioned at Home; in other words, more than treble the present amount will be used.

The annual report on inventions and designs for the year 1895 shows that 320 patents were taken out as against 294 in the preceding year. They were for the most part connected with railways, punkahs, tea and indigo, sugarcane mills, water lifts, and electricity. The increase is almost wholly due to the desire of English and American patentees to acquire protection for their manufactures.

Last week's season report is an exceptionally good one, rain having been very general. Only 8,000 persons are now employed on relief works in the North-Western Provinces; and the works in Pilibhit and Almora have been closed. In the Punjab rain fell in all districts except Multan and Peshawar, the number of persons on relief works in Sharakpur, Lahore district, has fallen to 288.

In regard to the negotiations for the purchase of the Burma State Railways the idea is, we understand, that the Syndicate in London should put down a large sum of money under a certain guarantee by Government of the interest and a share of the profits. Sufficient capital will be provided for extensions of the existing lines and for their prolongation up to the confines of China. The bargain should be an excellent one both for the State and the capitalists concerned, and if completed it will redound to the credit of Lord Elgin's administration.

Colonel Vousden, V.C., 5th Punjab Cavalry, a well known frontier officer, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Guides during the absence of Colonel Egerton on field service at Suakin.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces leaves Pachmarhi for Nagpur on the 12th instant. He will halt for a day at Khandwa on the way to examine the progress of the water-works there.

The following resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department is published in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State:—The Governor-General in Council has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund to which all officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest service are permitted to subscribe. The Government do not consider it desirable to make the subscription to the fund obligatory in the case of officers already in the service on the date of this resolution, nor in the case of officers of the provincial branch who are not of European or Eurasian descent. In the case of such officers the deposits will be voluntary and may be discontinued or renewed at the option of the depositor. The subscription to the fund will, however, be obligatory in the case of all officers joining the Imperial branch of the service, and all European and Eurasian officers joining the Provincial branch of the service after the date of this resolution. Subscriptions to the fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on 1st August 1896.

A voluminous correspondence is published regarding the Rangoon Police. A number of the inhabitants submitted to the officiating Chief Commissioner a memorial, asking for an increase in the police force, an extension of the night patrol system and the enlistment of men of detective abilities. Mr. Smeaton, in forwarding the petition to the Municipality, requests that immediate steps be taken to light the back drainage spaces, and asks if the Municipal Committee would agree to transfer the back drainage spaces to the owners of the adjoining houses. Commenting on the proposal, the law advisers to the Municipality say the Committee cannot very well transfer the back drainage spaces to the house-owners, for these spaces have only recently been given by Government to the Committee in order to properly control the sewage connections. As to lighting the back drainage spaces the law advisers say that the Municipal Committee have no power to thus expend money. They conclude that it seems that the requests of the Chief Commissioner emanate from a desire to shift the responsibility for the increased expenditure necessary to carry out the wishes of the inhabitants on to the shoulders of the Municipal Committee.

During the past week the monsoon current and monsoon rainfall has slowly and steadily decreased. On Friday, the 26th June, there existed a vigorous storm at the head of the Bay and a pressure difference of seven-tenths of an inch between Colombo and Peshawar. Since that time the storm has moved slowly west-north-westward gradually filling up, while the pressure difference on Friday, July 3rd, was less than five-tenths. The monsoon has therefore exhibited a gradual diminution of energy during the past week, but there has been nevertheless excellent rain over a large part of India. The storm in Bengal occasioned falls of from one to five inches over Burma and Bengal on the 27th and 28th June, of between one and four inches over the N.-W. Provinces and Central Provinces on the 29th and 30th, and of half an inch to two inches in Eastern Rajputana on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July; while the Bombay current gave steady moderate rain to the West Coast districts and showers to the submontane and hill districts and Upper India throughout the week. A good fall of rain occurred on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd in North Bengal, but as was the case last week Assam remained without the influence of the monsoon and of the cyclonic storm, while the plains of the Punjab and the centre and east of the Peninsula have received either no rain or only light showers. The rainfall up to date hence is in defect in Central Burma, Assam, North Bengal, part of the Gangetic Plain, nearly the whole of the Punjab and practically the whole Carnatic. In some of these districts the deficiency is slight, but Dhubri has received since June 1st only seven instead of twenty-six inches, Silchar fifteen instead of twenty-two, Jalpaiguri twelve instead of twenty-nine and Purnea four instead of twelve. In the Punjab the largest deficiency is in Ludhiana, where the actual fall is one inch thirty cents and the normal three inches sixty-four cents. In Madras the largest deficiency is in Kurnool, where the actual rainfall is one inch twenty cents and the normal four inches fifty cents. Except in these regions the monsoon rainfall has been normal or excessive and the excess is large all along the hills.

Mr. Bruce Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Travancore, having taken service under the Cochin Government as Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. Sweeney, Inspector of the Madras Police, will be appointed in Mr. Ferguson's place. Mr. P. Sweeney is well known in connection with the Moplah outbreaks of 1894, when he distinguished himself and received a reward of Rs. 1,000 for his services.

In an Order passed by the Government of Madras on a letter from the Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, communicating his views on the subject of the deterioration of cinchona trees in India, it is stated that the Government has decided not to extend planting operations on its cinchona plantations. This decision will be welcomed by planters.

The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district has now dropped to 241, and that of dependents to 47. Rain has fallen in all districts except Mooltan and Peshawar, but more rain is urgently needed in most districts. The outturn of extra spring crops is said to be good in Lahore, but bad owing to drought in Rawalpindi. Prices are abnormal in Delhi, rising in Peshawar, and high elsewhere.

It is reported from Paris that the recent legislation in Germany designed to introduce free-trade principles into a system of protection, or, vice versa, to make free trade protective, has caught the fancy of M. Viger, a recent Minister of Agriculture, who has laid upon the table of the French Chamber a bill to introduce this German improvement on the existing Corn Laws. M. Rose, member for the Pas-de-Calais, also proposes a motion to prohibit speculative transactions in agricultural produce.

Babu Ramessur Maliah, of Howrah, has placed the munificent sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for some permanent work of public utility in that town, and that Mr. Buckland has decided on the establishment of a Veterinary Hospital for animals. There is at Howrah a flourishing Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in connection with which and with the Municipality the projected Veterinary Hospital ought to have an extended field for its operations to the great benfit of the dumb creatures and their owners. The development of Veterinary institutions is much to be desired in Bengal, and we are glad to see Howrah setting such a good example.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders acted with tact and discretion in agreeing to the postponement of his resolution at the municipal meeting on Thursday. As he himself pointed out, Dr. Simpson's report only reached the Commissioners on that day, and it was only right that they should have adequate opportunities of studying that important document. Dr. Sanders occupies an interesting position. He is the first European expert who has questioned the beneficial effects of Dr. Haffkine's virus, and although we strictly adhere to our remarks of Thursday last with reference to the efficacy of the invention we await with no little interest the case for the prosecution as it will be presented by a medical man of Dr. Sanders' high reputation.

Burmese jails last year beat their own record of 1894 with regard to population. On 31st December 1894 there were 13,265 prisoners in the jails of Burma, a number higher than that of any previous year. On 31st December 1895, however, the number was 14,157. At the same time it is reassuring to learn that the year was not an abnormal one with regard to crime, and that the actual number of commitments during the year showed no very decided increase. Greater activity was displayed, however, in working the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The percentage of punishment is very much higher in Burma jails than in those of other provinces. This is attributed to the greater amenability to jail discipline of Indian prisoners. In the matter of health the prisons in Burma have had nothing to complain of during the year. They are a little superior in Burma to the employment of such a method as Bertillon's for the indentification of criminals. "It is doubtful," says the Resolution, "whether there is any immediate need for the employment of such a system at all."

At Somastipore cow-killing riot case is in progression in which the Collector of Durbhanga is plaintiff. The details of the riot are as follows: During the Id, some Mahomedans, near the property of the Mohunt of Pachari (a few miles from Durbhanga itself) prepared a cow-sacrifice within the ordinances of their religion. The Mohunt's partizans rose in a body and the affair bore the aspect of serious rioting. Mr. Carlisle, the Collector of Durbhanga, arrived on the scene with some armed constables, and apparently the mob of Hindus surrounded him and accused him of abetting the Mahomedans. They also got out of hand and threatened violence if the cow was not at once released: and so excited did they become that an actual assault was made upon the Collector, his horse being struck by the sticks. Thereupon the police were called upon to clear the crowd, which they rapidly did by firing over their heads. The Mahomedan rites were then proceeded with. The case is being tried by Mr. Beach Croft Sub-divisional Officer of Somastipore, Mr. Baxter appearing for Government and a Mahomedan barister from Bankipore for the aggrieved Hindus and Mohunt's party. Judgment has not yet been passed.

Schoolboys often show their hostility to particular lessons in strange fashion, but probably the strangest of all was that adopted at Slough by, it is alleged, two youths who have a repugnance to the acquisition of Latin. When the master returned from his Whitsuntide holidays he was astonished to find that in his absence some one had entered his house and bespattered the walls with all the jam they could find on the premises, and also turned on the water-taps to deluge the kitchen. If the delinquents were really schoolboys, the first part of the performance must have cost them a great deal of anguish, for by them jam is invariably regarded as a valuable commodity, and the use of the article as plaster must have been, in their own ingenious way, to impress upon their teacher the truth of the adage, "Jam satis," or, in English, that they had already got enough of the Latin lingo. The turning of the taps was, no doubt, a delicate way of conveying their opinion that, much as Horace raved about the peluciddity of the Bandusian Fountain, it was not comparable to water pumped from the Thames. Two youths, scholars of the gentleman whose jam was thus lamentably wasted, are accused of complicity in this extraordinary freak, and have been taken into custody.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has learnt how the orders for the vessels included in the new Japanese naval programme are to be distributed, the programme itself having been worked out in detail and approved by the Japanese Parliament. It has been decided that out of fourteen vessels, (excluding torpedo-boats) twelve are to be constructed in this country and two in the United States. The twelve include four ironclads and four first and two second-class cruisers. The torpedo-boats so far ordered go to French and German yards, while the vessels ordered in the United States are second-class cruisers. An effort will be made to build the remainder of the vessels included in the programme in Japan itself.

Several Russian societies have made special arrangements to observe the eclipse of the sun on August 9th, which will be chiefly visible from territory within the Czar's dominions. The three principal expeditions are those fitted out by the Academy of Sciences, the Astronomical Society, and the Geographical Society. The first of these will proceed to Novaya Zemlya, and his composed of Mr. O. Backlund, director of the Pulkova Observatory; Prince Galitsyne, director of the Cabinet of Physics; Professor Levitsky, director of the Yourief Observatory; Mr. Kostinsky, astronomer Pulkova; Mr. Jacobson, doctor of zoology; and three assistants. The Astronomical Society has commisioned more than one party, but particulars are not obtainable beyond the fact that the first left St. Petersburg on the 14th ultimo for Olekminsk, and that its point of observation will be on the Lena, 100 miles from that town. The Geographical Society's expedition is under the orders of its secretary, Mr. Gregorief, and will make the Mourman coast the point of its observations. At Uleaborg, in Finland, there will probably be also a separate party, and the Senate of the Grand Duchy is taking an active part in the arrangements.

The party of progress amongst the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society, possibly bearing in mind the admonition to "keep on pegging away," have at length achieved a success upon which they are to be congratulated. At a large meeting held recently, says *Truth*, it was proposed that, as an experiment, musical promenades be given on six consecutive Saturday afternoons, the gardens to be opened on these occasions to the general public on payment of a shilling. As twenty-three Fellows have guaranteed a sum of £5 each to protect the Society from any loss which this innovation may possibly entail, the proposal was carried unanimously, and it now largely depends upon the weather to make the concession an unqualified triumph for the opponents of exclusiveness. Unfortunately, the weather records of the Society leave a great deal to be desired—but these Saturday afternoons will, I trust, prove an exception.

A correspondent writes to the *Westminster Gazette*:—"The office of Consul-General at Florence, which has become vacant by the promotion of Sir Dominic Colnaghi to Boston, is worth £1,000 a year, besides allowances, and it certainly ought not to be filled up. There is no trade now at Florence, and the British Consul has absolutely nothing to do. Genoa and Milan are now the centres of Italian trade, and it is in these centres that the French and Germans have their most important consular officials, with the result that they have succeeded in taking away a great deal of our commerce. Milan ought to be the residence of our Consul-General for Italy; as that is the place where our trade could be most easily and profitably developed. Our existing consular arrangement was made before Rome became the capital of Italy."

THE SUAKIN FORCE CHARGES.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S TELEGRAM.

On Friday evening the following telegram, dated 1st July 1896, from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy was received at Simla:—

Your despatch of 2nd June; expenses of the Suakin Force. After full consideration by Her Majesty's Government and in Council, we have decided to adhere to the decision already communicated. A despatch goes by next mail to the following effect:—

Begins:—Lays down the principle that military aid will be freely given between Great Britain and India as circumstances permit, and that if the Government lending troops has a special interest in the object of the operations it should in one way or another bear a portion of the burden. Argues that the Government of India has a special interest in the transit by the shortest route to and from the United Kingdom; that this involves the mantenance of an orderly and settled government in Egypt, and that this is among the principal objects of the present operations. Points out that no additional expenditure is thrown on India, and that arrangements have been made for a strict limit as to time; if the troops are needed beyond the 31st December the whole question will be again carefully considered. Expresses regret that I am unable after full consideration to concur in your views.—Ends.

Owing to Parliamentary considerations the Blue-book concaining your letter and my reply must be published forthwith before it is possible for the full text of the reply to reach you. I have therefore telegraphed a summary as above.

The despatch by the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the expenses of the Suakin Force, dated 12th June 2nd, has been made public here. It begins as follows:—

When recently the necessary for sending a force from this country to Suakin seemed probable, we informed your Lordship that it was presumed that no portion of the expense, either ordinary or extraordinary, in connection with the despatch thereof, would be borne by Indian revenues, and that we entirely concurred with the views expressed in the India Office letter to the Treasury, dated 15th April 1896, regarding the incidence of the cost of the native infantry regiment lately sent from India to Mombassa. In reply we were told that the Treasury had agreed to pay the whole cost of the regiment sent to Mombassa, but that payment for the force going to Suakin would follow the precedent of 1885, by which India would pay the ordinary and the Imperial Government all the extra expenditure. It was, however, added that the subject would be discussed in Council and that our views would then be fully considered. Subsequetly when it had been definitely settled that the force would be required, we were informed that it was desirable to arrive at an early decision regarding the incidence of the coast, and in accordance with your Lordship's wishes we communicated by wire the substance of our views on the subject. We have now received a telegram, dated 15th May, in which it is stated that after full consideration of our telegraphic summary your Lordship in Council is of opinion that the precedent of 1885 is applicable to the precent occasion, and that this view has accordingly been adopted. Even in face of a decision which we have received with the deepest regret we still deem it incumbent on us respectfully but earnestly to protest against the revenues of India being called upon to contribute any part of the cost of this force, whether ordinary or extraordinary; and we now wish to explain in continuation of our telegram and in fuller detail than was possible therein our reasons for doing so. We may remind your Lordship that the employment of Indian troops outside Indian limits on duties not directly connected with the interests of India has been of not infrequent occurrence, and that the Government of India has consistently opposed the appropriation of Indian revenues for these purposes. In the first place, we would invite attention to our Financial despatch, dated 4th August 1882, in which we dealt with the occasions on which our troops had been so employed previous to the despatch of a Contingent to Egypt in that year, and we explained how the cost of the employment of the troops was met on each occasion. For purposes of our present representation it will only be necessary to quote the remarks of the Government of India concerning the latest occasions dealt with in that despatch. The despatch was directed against the proposal to charge to India the whole cost of the Indian troops employed in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, to which, however, the Government of India, under circumstances which do not apply to the present case admitted they should make some contribution. We quote the arguments we used in that despatch, because in applying them to the present case in which the safety of the Suez Canal is in no way at issue, they set forth the objections which we make to our having to bear any portion of the cost of the present expedition.

After some lengthy quotation the despatch proceeds:—

In "Egyptian expedition of 1882," a full exposition of the views and arguments urged by the Government of India in resisting the proposal that India should bear the full cost of the Indian contingent sent on that occasion will be found in our despatch referred to in the previous paragraph and in that of September 1st, 1882. The chief objections of the Government of India as stated in the first despatch may be summarised as follows: (a) That the interests of India were not involved to such an extent in the maintenance of the established rights, either of the Sultan of Egypt, of the people of Egypt, or of the foreign bondholders as to justify, so far as those interests only were concerned, a resort to arms and in consequence the expenditure of large sums of money which must be borne by the Indian tax-paying community. The Government of India considered that so long as Egyptian policy was regarded as a matter of Imperial concern, and they were required to lend temporarily and conditionally on the cost being borne by the English Treasury, whatever military aid could without detriment to Indian interests be afforded to give effect to the policy of Her Majesty's Government consultation with them was unnecessary; but if any part of the expenditure thus involved was to be borne by the Indian revenues, they claimed to express their opinion freely before any such charge was laid upon India, as they could scarcely conceive any subject upon which the Government of India, as representing the people of this country, could have a clearer or better claim to be heard, and while recognising the security which has been provided by the Legislature against any appropriation of the Indian revenues being made without a full consideration of Indian interests, they submitted that before Parliament is called upon to deliberate on a question of this importance, it would be advisable that it should be placed in possession of the opinions of the Government of India and should have an opportunity of learning any objections which that Government may entertain to Indian revenues being made to bear all the charges on account of an expedition carried on beyond the frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. The sole material interest which India possessed in Egypt was that the transit of ships through the Suez Canal should be assured. The statistical information as at the disposal of the Government of India did not enable them accurately to apportion between England and India the extent to which either country was interested in the Suez Canal. It was, however, quite certain that the interest of England was far greater than that of India, for not only was all or very nearly all the shipping under the British flag passing through the Canal owned by Her Majesty's British subjects, but although England was at least as much interested as India in the British Indian trade the remaining trade from England to the East as well as the trade from foreign countries to the British Colonies in the East constituted a vitally British interest. While readily admitting that India was more interested in the Suez Ganal than Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, the Australian Colonies, Tasmania or New Zealand and, indeed, that the Indian interest in the Canal was greater than that of all those colonies taken together, the Government of India failed to understand on what principle of political equity India could be called upon to defray any part of the cost of armed intervention in Egypt, unless the Australian and other colonies were called upon to pay their proportionate share. (b) That the proposal was likely to exercise an injurious effect upon the political connection between England and India. The Government of India considered that if the lesson were once learnt that a war having been commenced in which large English and relatively small Indian interests were involved, a considerable portion of the cost of that war might nevertheless be readily thrown upon the Indian tax-payers, a strong temptation would arise to revert to this procedure and that thus the political connection between India and England would be subject to a severe strain. That any such tendency as that alluded to should gain ground in England would, the Government of India thought, be inconsistent with those high principles by which they felt assured Her Majesty's Government would wish the political action of England to be guided. From the Indian point of view the baneful effect of any such tendency was so obvious as scarcely to require indication, and the Government of India could conceive nothing which was more likely to alienate from them the feelings of the natives of this country than that it should be thought that the action of Her Majesty's Government, even though approved by Parliament, did not partake of a beneficent nature, but was rather directed towards imposing burdens on the Indian tax-payers with a view to reducing those which might more properly be borne by the tax-payers of the United Kingdom. The Government of India believed that at no period of Indian history had the native of India been more contented or more loyally disposed towards the rule of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress than then, and that at no time had satisfactory signs of moral and material progress been more prominent. They therefore most earnestly deprecated the proposed measure as being calculated to check the current of that contentment, loyalty and progress. They pointed out that the tax-paying community of England is among the wealthiest whilst that of India is amongst the poorest in the world, and that it could not surely be in consonance with justice or sound Impelial policy that a wealthy and dominant race should relieve itself of charges at the expense of a poor and subject race, if the smallest doubt could be thrown on the equity of such a proceeding. In the second despatch referred to in the previous paragraph, the Government of India discussed the question with reference more especially to the finances of India, and desired it to be borne in mind that their finances were exposed to special vicissitudes. The Government of India also drew attention to the fact that in countries where representative institutions existed there is no more effective safeguard against a rash tendency to engage in war than is to be found in the fact that taxation is generally imposed in order to cover the cost of warlike undertakings. They pointed out that not only was this argument wholly inapplicable to India, but it seemed to them that to impose fresh taxes to meet the cost of such a war would be in the highest degree undesirable and impolitic. Moreover they urged that a nation which through its representatives could decide whether peace or war was desirable is, in so far as the question of taxation consequent on the war is concerned, in a very different position from one which has never in the slightest degree been consulted upon the advisability of the war, but which is required to pay the cost of the war by order of a distant authority.

The objection on this occasion was, as we have pointed out, that India should be called upon to pay the whole cost of the expedition, and the Government of India of that day offered to pay the ordinary charges. Eventually Her Majesty's Government paid a contribution of £500,000 to the cost of the expedition, the extra charges on account of which amounted Rs. 12,75,600 (or £1,058,852). On the next occasion—namely, the employment of Indian troops at Suakin in 1885, we strongly protested against the Indian revenues being required to bear any portion of the expenditure involved, whether additional or otherwise, but as we were informed in reply that the Resolution in Parliament that India should bear the ordinary charges whilst the Imperial revenues should meet the extraordinary ones, had been passed before our despatch had reached Lord Kimberley, then Secretary of State for India, we abstained from again pressing the matter on the consideration of Her Majesy's Government. Before passing from the correspondence regarding the incidence of the cost of the troops sent to Suakin in 1885 there is one point in connection with the discussions between the India Office and the Treasury relating thereto which we would specially refer to here, if only to remove an important misapprehension. In his letter of the 27th February 1885, the Secretary to the Treasury remarked that as my lords understand the proposed arrangement, there is no desire on the part of the Indian Government to save money by means of the expedition. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in putting forward this plea, seemed to have overlooked what took place in the case of the mutiny of 1857. As Lord Lawrence pointed out in his Minute of the 20th January 1858, (quoted in paragraph 5 of the Government of India Financial despatch, dated 4th August 1882), all the troops and all the material were paid for out of the Indian revenues, and it was never urged that because this measure afforded a temporary relief to the British Exchequer, a portion of the ordinary cost of these troops should be paid by England. It is true that England had to raise more troops in place of those supplied to India on that occasion, but not at all to the extent of those which were sent out to this country. India also paid for the large depots, which were established in England at that time (some 19,000 strong), and which were maintained after the emergency had passed away. England therefore saved money by the supply of troops to India, although there can be no question that the Imperial interests of England were deeply and directly concerned in the supression of the mutiny; while, on the other hand, India is not interested in the present operations in the Soudan. Subsequently, when the complexion of affairs in Egypt had altered, and it was decided to withdraw almost the whole of the British troops, and to leave only a garrison sufficient to hold Suakin, we urged that the Indian revenues should be relieved of the ordinary cost of Indian troops and of the vessels employed in connection with the expedition to the Soudan, with effect from the 15th of May 1885, the date on which active operations were held to have ceased. No reasons were assigned for the rejection of our claim. On the contrary, Lord Kimberley practically admitted the validity by subsequently agreeing that if there was any further detention of Indian troops at Suakin the Treasury should be asked to consent to the ordinary as well as the extraordinary cost thereof being borne by the Imperial revenues. It appeared to us, however, that our claim was fully as equitable for the period between May 1885 and May 1886 as it would be for any subsequent period, and we therefore made a further representation on the subject. Quotations from the despatch were given, and the Government of India continue as follows:—From this correspondence it is clear that Lord Cross practically accepted the views of the Government of India. Further, there is evidence that the principles underlying those views were subsequently accepted also by your lordship in Council, as well as by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, inasmuch as on the first occasion which has arisen since those views were expressed, namely, the despach of a regiment to Mombassa, the incidence of the expenditure involved has been regulated in accordance therewith. We would here refer to paragraph 20 of the memorandum forwarded with our Military despatch, dated 25th March 1890, dealing with the claims of the War Office against the Indian revenues on account of the army effective services for Soraba Mission 1886-96 to 1887-88. In that paragraph it was stated that "The true principles upon which the relations between England and India should rest are that the Indian army should be considered a branch of Her Majesty's Imperial Army; and that, when circumstances and the safety of India permit, aid should be freely given to the Imperial Government, but when the objects of the expedition or campaign are unconnected with India the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from India should be paid by the Imperial Exchequer, just as the whole of the expenses of the troops drawn from England for an Indian expedition would be paid by the Indian revenues." We specially refer to the above as it appears from the correspondence in the case of the regiment sent to Mombassa that the soundness of the principles is admitted; and that with reference thereto your Lordship expressed to the Foreign Office the opinion that there was no justification for charging upon the Indian revenues any portion of the cost of the regiment sent from India to Mombassa, so long as it is employed out of India and for purposes exclusively Imperial. The Treasury readily accepted this view, and inferred from your Lordship's approval of it that if the objects for which an Indian regiment was required in East Africa could be shown to be connected with India, your objection to continuing to charge the Indian revenues with its ordinary pay and allowances would be removed. They accordingly attempted to prove the connection by means of trade statistics, and by reference to the fact that we had at the request of Her Majesty's Government sent Indian cooties for employment on railway construction in Uganda. After showing how the Secretary of State declined to accept the view of the Treasury, the despatch proceeds:—We heartily recognise the support thus accorded to our Government, and would express our full concurrence in the views held by your Lordship, more especially in regard to the absence of reciprocity in such arrangements have been pointed out. On such occasions the Indian revenues have borne the ordinary charge in connection with the Indian troops employed out of India, but when British troops have been required for special services in India their ordinary pay and other expenses have not been borne by England, but by the Indian revenues from the date of their embarkation from England to the date of their return to that country. We have little doubt that if we were obliged to ask for an additional British regiment for the garrison of India during the absence of the Indian contingent, the War Office would not only press for the payment of the whole of the expenses mentioned, but for a contribution in aid of the raising and training of the regiment. Under these circumstances, and with reference to the ultimate decision regarding the regiment sent to Mombassa, we find it difficult to understand why the principles therein accepted, and for which we have been so long contending, should now be at once departed from in the case of the Indian troops, proceeding to Suakin. Our difficulty in appreciating the reasons for this decision is materially increased by the fact that when contending for the retention upon the Indian revenues of the charge for the ordinary pay and allowances of the regiment sent to Mombassa, the Treasury urged that a stronger claim against India could be made out in that case than existed in the case of either the Abyssinian war of 1867 or the Soudan expedition of 1885. Nevertheless they eventually agreed to India being freed from all expense in connection with that regiment. This arrangement practically set aside the precedent of 1885, and we are therefore, unable to understand why that precedent should have been again applied in arriving at a decision regarding the cost of the Indian troops now proceeding to Suakin from India. The Government of India have some reason to complain of the manner in which their arguments and claims have been met in the two most recent cases—the Egyptian expedition of 1882 and the Suakin expedition of 1885. As herein shown, they were overruled on the former occasion, on the ground that as the safety of the Suez Canal was threatened it was only reasonable that the India revenues should bear their share in the expediture then incurred in Egypt; while on the latter occasion a decision was given against them without their having obtained a hearing in the matter, and it now appears that this decision is to be adopted as a precedent on the present occasion. When they submitted their case in 1885 they were informed (telegram of 10th March 1885) that the case had already been decided before their despatch was received, and at a later stage they received what appears to be a guarrantee that their views would be fully heard before a decision should be come to on any future like occasion. Now that like occasion has arisen, the information is conveyed to us, before a letter conveying our views can even be despatched from India, that the decision of 1885, which was admittedly passed without giving the Government of India a hearing, is to govern the case. To the arrangement now proposed we must, as we did in 1885, most strongly demur. The operations now taking place in the Soudan, lie altogether outside the sphere of our responsibilities. So far as we are acquainted with the policy and intentions of Her Majesty's Government, as they appear from Ministerial statements in Parliament, the present expedition on the Nile [illegible] upon to repel a possible advance of [illegible] the Nile Valley or against Tokar an[illegible] act as a diversion for help and for re[illegible] lians at Kassala. His Highness the K[illegible] ing to a statement made by the Under[illegible] State for Foreign

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The departure of the training squadron on their summer cruise once more directs attention to the raison d'etre of this squadron, and the expense of keeping it in commission. The object of the squadron is to ensure the younger bluejackets receiving a course of practical training in seamanship, a training, we may observe, which will not be of the slightest utility to them during their career in the navy. The retention of this squadron has been condemned by some of the ablest officers of the navy, and its continued maintenance is owing to the influence of one or two flag officers at the Admiralty and elsewhere, who are, we fear, more influenced by sentiment than reason. For our part, we consider the retention of the training squadron, in its present form, as little short of a wilful waste of the public money. We are strongly in favour of the maintenance of a training squadron composed of modern cruisers, on board which our young seamen would day by day receive practical instruction in everything connected with their profession that would be likely to prove of utility to them therein. But this is a very different thing from squandering money in keeping afloat four ancient and obsolete corvettes, on board which our young bluejackets are employed in hauling about masts and yards, making and furling sail, and doing many other things neither practical nor useful. The common sense of the navy has long since condemned the training squadron as effete.

An official announcement has been made by the Admiralty that the standard of examination for naval cadets will not be raised at the December examination. The field from which applicants may be drawn will, however, be slightly widened by an increase in the maximum limit of age, which is extended to fourteen years and nine months, the minimum limit remaining the same at thirteen years and six months. This is a just and wise decision in face of the existing need for keeping up the number of the cadets entering the Britannia. It is just to parents and guardians who have prepared their sons or wards for this examination, and it is wise because raising the educational standard would probably have had the effect of disqualifying the majority of the candidates. It is reported that between the examination in December and that in June 1897 an additional examination will be held, probably in May, and that on this occasion the age will be raised at both ends. It is probable, however, that if this is the case an official intimation will be made well in advance.

A certain number of men of the Royal Engineers are constantly employed upon dirty work, and the unavoidable result of dirty work is dirty clothes. But if the men—for example those employed as drivers of traction engines and other machines—were clothed in a special working dress, or at all events wore blue serges, they would not appear so aggressively dirty as they now do wearing the disgusting remnants of what were once scarlet frocks or tunics. The men cannot help being dirty, and the scandal now complained of reflects no discredit whatever upon the Royal Engineers individually or collectively, but blame most undeniably rests upon the responsible authorities. Butchers and bakers of the army Service Corps have suitable working dress. Why, not, therefore, certain classes of the Royal Engineers? Norfolk jackets, made of a strong material similar to that used for clothing railway porters, would be a suitable dress for winter wear, and a similar garment of blue serge might be issued for summer and for use in hot climates.

Colonel Bellon, of the French artillery, having observed that if a telephone is in sufficient proximity to, although not in actual contact with, a telegraph line, to be influenced by the current of the latter, certain sounds are produced in the telephone, whenever a message passes along the telegraph line. He has now succeeded by long-continued experiments in drawing up a system showing the phonetic impression produced by each letter of the Morse alphabet, and thus enabling anyone, with some practice, to read, by the sounds of the telephone, any message circulating in a neighbouring line. It will readily be understood that this discovery may be of great importance in war time, as in this way a telegraph line might be tapped without in any way interfering with the current circulating in it, and hence without the slightest indication to the stations connected by the line.

An Austrian officer has invented a new type of military bicycle which, like the one now in use in the French army, can be folded up and carried on the cyclist's back over impracticable ground. In the middle of the machine the upper and lower bar of the frame have socket-joints which fasten together with pins. The strength of the frame is in no way impaired by these joints, as has been proved by a number of severe tests. This arrangement differs from that adopted for the French Military folding cycle, in which the front and back part of the frame are joined by a single bar with a kind of hinged elbow-joint. The rifle is carried in front of the machine, being fastened, muzzle downwards, to the steering head and the left side of the front-wheel fork at the hub, the butt projecting above the handle-bar.

An important trial was held at Indian Head last month of experimental firing against a turret precisely similar to that of the battleship Massachusetts. The object was to determine whether the structure would properly support the armour in case of attack by heavy projectiles from the largest guns. The result was regarded as highly satisfactory with respect to the balance of resistance between the armour and the strength of the turret structure. It demonstrated also the great penetration of modern projectiles. The structure was made of cast-iron plates excepting the one the projectiles were fired at, which was of 15in. Harveyed steel. The first shot, a Wheeler-Sterling armour-piercing shell, weighing 500lb., with a velocity of 1,700ft., was from a 10in. gun. It struck the plate normally and near the top, penetrated about 6in. and then broke up. The framing in the rear of the point of impact was injured, though not badly. Several rivets securing the top of the turret were sheared. The turret itself was moved bodily to the rear, fully 3in. Two other shots were fired from 12in. guns. The second shell, moving with the same velocity as the initial shot, broke up the point and remained welded in the plate. The cast iron at the right of the target was displaced, and three of its armour bolts were sheared. One armour bolt of the target plate was sheared, and the plate was badly cracked from top to bottom, but an official statement says the crack did not open nor did the plate move on the structure. The turret, however, was moved seven inches to the rear. Concerning the last shot, a Johnson copper shell weighing 800 lb., with a velocity of 2,000ft. per second, Secretary Herbert said: "The line of fire was at an angle of twenty-one degrees from the normal to the plate. The shot penetrated the plate-backing structure and passed entirely through the turret, breaking up the cast-iron plate on the opposite side of the turret. The framing was torn and twisted in all directions in the vicinity of the place of impact. The turret was moved bodily to the rear about six inches. The caste-iron plate on the left of the point of impact was wedged off the backing about one inch, and two of its bolts were sheared. In general the turret would have furnished good protection to the guns and mounts within it so long as the armour was not actually penetrated." The trial was regarded as of great importance, and for the first time in the history of modern development of American armour and guns newspaper writers were not allowed to witness it.

M. Georges Hugo, grandson of the poet, has just publishec a volume, entitled Souvenirs d'un Matelot, embodying his impressions of the French Service received during three years which he has passed in it as a bluejacket or simple matelot. Literary character there is in it, and something of a reminiscence of Pierre Loti, but it has given grievous offence by the unpleasant picture it presents. We are inclined to say that M. Hugo entered the French Navy with a mind in ill accord with its traditions and little disposed to discipline. According to M. Marc Landry, who criticises the volume in the "Moniteur de la Flotte," his intellectual culture—should he not have said arrogance?—made him rebel against the duty of obedience. He quotes an English author as having expressed the sentiment that l'homme de bien n'obeit ni ne commande. He depicts French bluejackets as regarding their officers as strangers, men unknown, in whom there is nothing but indifference or anger. Goodness of heart and kindness are characters lost in discipline, and coldness, strength, and moral brutality alone remain. An officer cannot and should not be humane, because armies—that is disciplined forces—are anti-humaines. M. Hugo may well have arrived at this abstract opinion before entering the French Navy, and we believe we shall not be wrong if we say that he has gone about with perverted gaze to discover confirmations of his views. The practical consideration arising is that he cries out Lasciate ogne speranza to those who would enter the French Navy. Labour in your fields, he says, or traverse the seas in your own ships, but come not here, where you will find humiliations and understand hate. M. Landry ungrily denies M. Hugo's assertions, and we have too much respect for the French Navy to believe them to be true. So far as they rest upon the nature of discipline they would apply to any organised military force, and they certainly are not true of our own. Yet some few malcontents of like character have on occasions expressed similar sentiments in regard to the British Navy.

The French Minister of Marine has caused some sensation by condemning Colonel Humbert, of the Marine Artillery, to sixty days' imprisonment in a fortress. This serious penalty has been inflicted because of a breach of discipline by the colonel in reporting to the Minister certain orders contrary to regulations, as is alleged, which General Berganis-Desbordes had obliged him to execute. The circumstance is curious, for if the orders were in fact contrary to regulations such punishment would seem to be unwarrantable. The high position of the general, a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, who has rendered distinguished service, and the repute of Colonel Humbert, who was lately president of the Gavre trial committee, cause the incident to attract much attention.

THE MAN WHO COULD NOT EXAGGERATE.

INTERESTING STORY FROM HOME.

I found Mr. William Clarke at his house, 32 Oakfield-road, East Ham, London. His appearance surprised me, for I was not prepared to find a man with a bright, cheerful eye, a firm, clear skin, and the rosy glow of health in his face. The traces of past suffering could be seen, it is true, but he had the air of a man with an appetite for the pleasures of existence. When I mentioned the object of my visit, he said: "I could not exaggerate what I have undergone from influenza and rheumatic fever, or the wonderful nature of my cure. I hadn't been well for over four years.

"I had influenza, and my illness started from that. It kept me at home thirteen weeks, and even when I could rise I was not myself at all. I had a tired feeling, and rheumatic pains in all my limbs. Two years afterwards I had rheumatic fever. A very skilful doctor attended me, but he couldn't rid me of the effects. With the rheumatic fever I was at home sixteen weeks before I could go to work again; and

when I did go I still had pains in my head and chest, could scarcely eat anything, and could never digets my food. I was ill again all last winter, from the first week in November, and did nothing for eighteen weeks. When I started work I could only just manage to drag myself about.

"After the first two or three days I felt the pains coming on again, and I thought I should have to stop work. Then I saw in the *Morning Leader* an account of the cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought I would give them a trial. So I got a box from the chemist, and before I had finished it felt a great change. The heaviness in the morning was entirely gone; I felt light and fresh, and my strength began to return. I could hardly contain my feelings at getting rid of the pain after such a long time; everybody that knows me says, 'There's a change in you somehow;' I don't know what has done it!' I kept on taking the Pills until I had taken four boxes, and have never had an ache or a pain since.

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For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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And Safely Reduces Obesity.

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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK "CARLTON" WHISKEY
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, when it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 29th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

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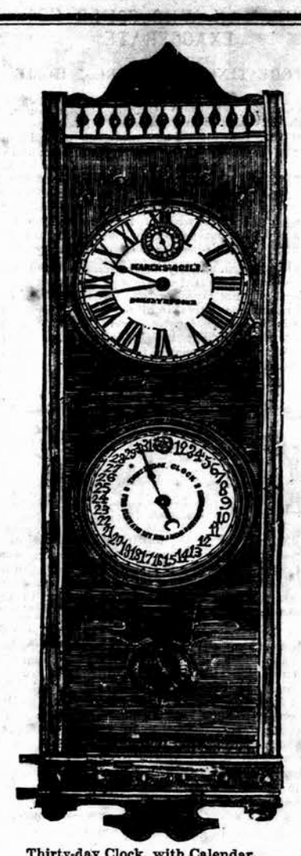
American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



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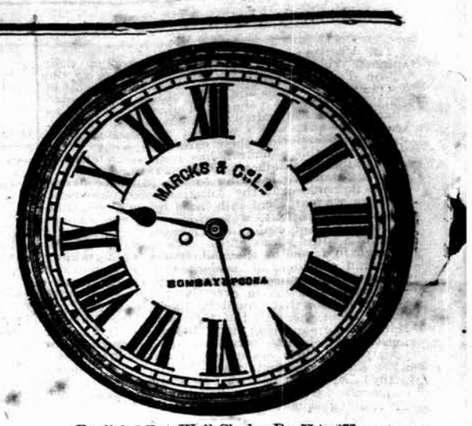

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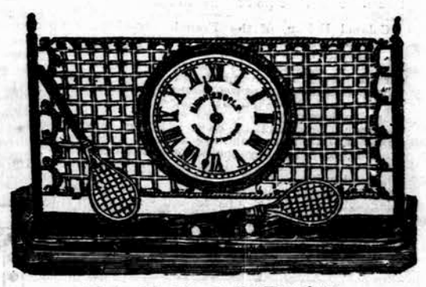

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

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This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORKING."

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